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## S. Urges Biological Arms Ban

### Russia Seeks Loader Base

By Victor Lushchik  
NEVA, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today called for a conference to negotiate a ban on the use, production and possession of biological weapons of war.

And G. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the conference today: "We believe that the use of biological weapons by all countries would be a risk that the deliberate use of disease would be a means of warfare."

K. Reschkin, the Soviet delegate, urged the conference to reach an accord based on the draft of an international convention that would outlaw chemical as well as bacteriological weapons.

The Soviet Union first presented its proposal for a ban on biological weapons at the session of the UN General Assembly, which referred it to the conference along with disarmament questions.

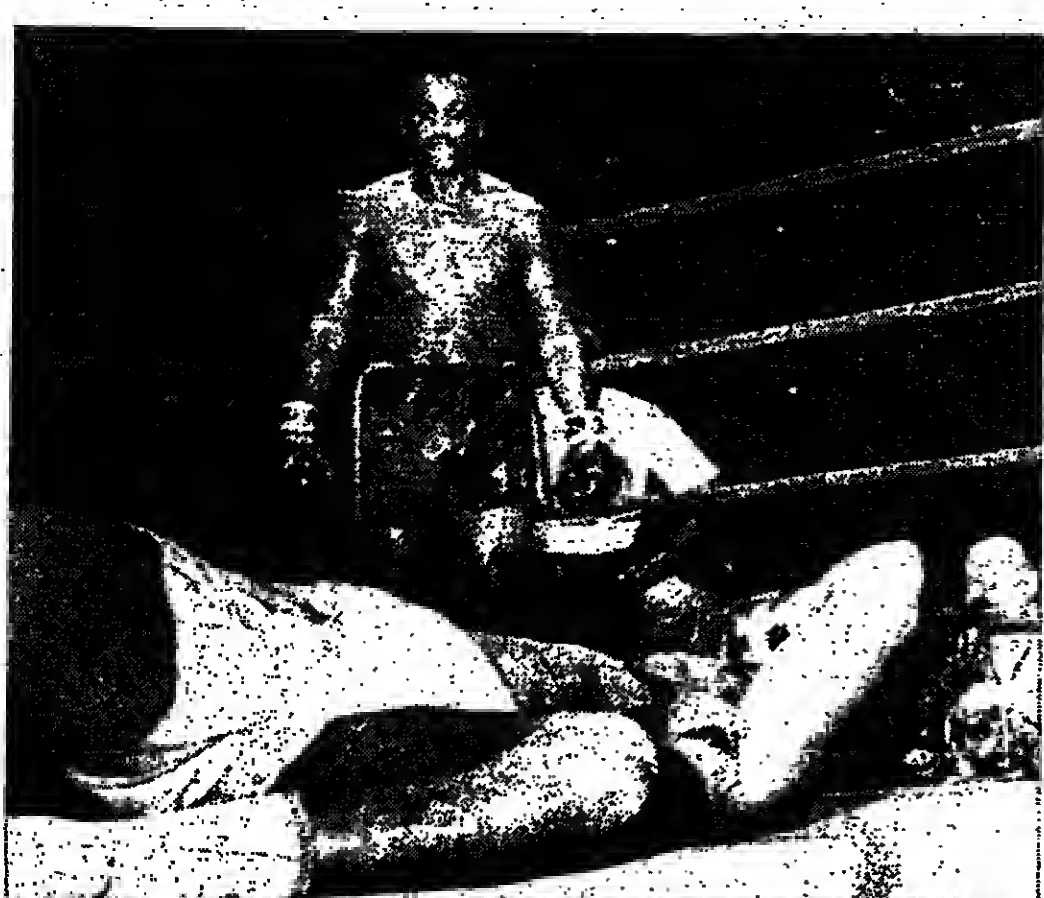
"Horrible Disaster" Looms  
"Cause chemical and biological weapons posed the threat of a terrible disaster to human life," Reschkin said, "the problem of their complete prohibition has been extremely urgent."

Smith, who spoke first, called biological weapons "one of the most dangerous and inhuman weapons in the world."

The first nuclear war, he said, would be a biological war. "The use of biological weapons would be a step toward the use of nuclear weapons," he said.

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Joe Frazier standing over Jimmy Ellis during the fourth round.

## Frazier THE Heavyweight King

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Actually smiling throughout a savage assault that typified his unyielding but undefeated career, Joe Frazier succeeded in knocking out Jimmy Ellis at Madison Square Garden.

The bout ended when Ellis, who had been dropped twice in the fourth round, was kept on his stool by his manager, Angelo Dundee, as the bell rang for the fifth round.

### KOs Ellis in 5th. Wants 'Prove-It' Bout With Clay

Clay, the deposed champion, he said he would concentrate on his pop singing career unless Clay returns.

Clay's refusal to be drafted into the United States Army nearly three years ago created the confusion that Frazier cleared by demolishing Ellis with his brutal left hook. The 36-year-old Philadelphia slugger maintained his reign over six states, including New York, and conquered the World Boxing Association territory that Ellis had ruled.

But now, with Frazier claiming to be a professional boxer, he said he would concentrate on his pop singing career unless Clay returns.

## B-52s Hammer Red Forces Massing at Cambodia Border

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (AP)—American B-52 bombers have dropped nearly 1,000 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese bases and supply depots along the Cambodian border southwest of the Ben Het Special Forces camp, military spokesmen said today.

Up to 30 of the bombers mounted the raids in the Central Highlands late yesterday in an apparent effort to forestall a siege of the Special Forces camp similar to one nearly a year ago.

Sources said more than 200 B-52s have saturated the region with air strikes in the last month and a half, and that the B-52s did what they wanted. "If the B-52s did what they wanted, we never see an attack materialize."

Troops from these two regiments besieged Ben Het last May and June, then moved southward 170 miles to launch attacks last November and December on the Duc Lap and Bu Trang Special Forces camps, at the southern tip of the Central Highlands along the Cambodian border.

Since then the two regiments have moved northward again through the border region, back to the Ben Het area, sources said.

Helicopter gunships and scouts of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division attacked North Vietnamese troops north of Song Be today, killing 45 of them in several brief clashes, the U.S. command reported. No American casualties were reported in the action.

Morning battlefield communiques from the Saigon command reported "only small skirmishes" across South Vietnam yesterday.

The U.S. command announced the loss of two light observation helicopters to Viet Cong ground fire yesterday within a 30-mile radius of Saigon. Three crewmen aboard the helicopters were wounded.

In Saigon, two terrorists on a motorcycle shot and wounded a South Vietnamese policeman on guard duty at a downtown intersection shortly after noon. The terrorists escaped.

## Pan Am to Carry Anti-Hijack Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Pan American World Airways has disclosed that it is placing security guards on some flights as an anti-hijacking measure.

The guards, posing as ordinary passengers, are being used in connection with the new magnetic detection anti-hijacking equipment developed by the FAA.

Pan Am said yesterday that it also has given ground personnel special training in spotting potential hijackers, using an FAA-developed behavioral-profile technique.

## Administration Asks Congress To Lower Voting Age to 18

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Nixon administration asked Congress today to follow the lead of Great Britain and approve a constitutional amendment for nationwide lowering of the voting age to 18 for federal elections.

The administration position was presented by Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who noted that Britain—which originated the traditional voting age of 21—recently abandoned it.

There are about 10 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. "The time has come for us to measure the constraints of custom and tradition against the compelling force of reason and the every-day facts of life which surrounds us," Mr. Kleindienst said.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that the nation does not wait until 21 years of age for young people to enter the labor market, to pay income taxes or to serve in the military.

"If we have sufficient confidence in them to permit them to assume

# Israel Ready to Resume Truce If Egypt Stops Shooting First

## U.S. Repeats Pledge to Send Tel Aviv Arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The State Department, reacting to a Soviet promise of arms for the Arabs, today reaffirmed the Nixon administration's intention to make arms available to Israel as necessary to maintain a military balance in the Middle East.

A Soviet statement carried by the Soviet press agency Tass last night declared Russia would supply Arab countries with "the necessary support" to strengthen their defenses against "Israeli aggression."

State Department press officer Carl Borch today responded by saying, "We are maintaining careful watch on the relative strength of the forces there (in the Middle East) and we will not hesitate to provide arms to friendly states as the need arises."

Mr. Borch said that the Soviet Union has "repeatedly rejected U.S. initiatives" aimed at starting serious discussion of limiting Middle Eastern arms shipments.

Nixon May Delay Decision  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—President Nixon may delay his decision on whether to supply more planes to Israel following the recent Israeli raid on a factory near Cairo, which caused heavy civilian casualties, U.S. officials said today.

The President said last Jan. 30 he would decide within 30 days whether to supply Israel with about 100 more aircraft, but the officials said this should not be regarded as a firm decision.



Israeli Premier Golda Meir

## After Five-Day Layoff Israel Bombs Missile Bases Within 19 Miles of Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (AP)—Israeli warplanes bombed two Egyptian missile bases near Cairo today after having stayed away from the Egyptian capital area for five days following their costly accidental attack on a steel plant.

The bases contained Soviet-built SA-3 missiles, a military spokesman said.

One target was 19 miles south of Cairo and a few miles from the industrial city of Helwan, he said, and the second was also close to Helwan.

The planes returned safely, the spokesman said.

[Egypt said three soldiers were killed and seven wounded in the raids, The New York Times reported from Cairo.]

The last previous Israeli attack around Cairo was on Thursday. Due to what Israel called "a technical error," one plane bombed a factory near Cairo killing 68 Egyptian civilians.

One time bomb was among those dropped, and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan informed the Egyptians of its whereabouts and asked them to disarm it before it blew up within 24 hours.

Canal Area Raided  
After that attack, Israeli planes continued bombing Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal, but had not flown deeper into Egypt.

Israel has pledged to halt the bombing as soon as Egypt honors the canal cease-fire. Earlier today, Israeli planes were again active against Egyptian war targets in the canal zone, the military spokesman said.

The planes were in action for nearly two hours, the spokesman said, hitting bunkers, anti-aircraft positions, military motor pools and army camps in the central sector of the 103-mile-long waterway.

All the Israeli planes returned safely, the spokesman said.

It was the third straight day this week the planes were in action along the canal.

In other action, eight Arab residents of the occupied Gaza Strip were wounded today when a hand

grenade was thrown at an Israeli civilian vehicle south of Gaza City, the military command said. The car and its occupants were unharmed.

Guerrilla Claims Denied  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (UPI)—An Israeli military spokesman today denied Arab guerrilla claims that a fierce battle was being waged along a five-mile front in the Jordan Valley.

The guerrillas, in a statement issued in Amman, said an Israeli observation post had been wiped out.

The Israeli military spokesman said: "There has been nothing special happening at all. The usual occasional mortar shells and some sporadic shooting along the cease-fire line, but nothing else."

## Mrs. Meir Regrets Raid At Abu Zabal

By Louis B. Fleming  
JERUSALEM, Feb. 17.—Israel's ready to reinstate the cease-fire with Egypt on the Suez Canal if the next move is up to Egypt, Israeli Premier Golda Meir said today.

She expressed regret for the killing of civilians at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, last Thursday by Israeli bombs in what was described as a technical error, but she made clear that the deep-penetration bombing of Egypt will continue until there is a full cease-fire.

Her speech came just three hours after Israeli planes had renewed the deep bombing for the first time since the bombing of the civilian scrap iron factory in the El Khanka sector, 13 miles north of Cairo.

Mrs. Meir offered reinstatement of the cease-fire in a speech to the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

No Disagreements  
In the same speech, she denied once again that there were disagreements within the government over the cease-fire policy. But she ignored repeated reports of a split in the cabinet on a proposal from Foreign Minister Abba Eban for a new peace initiative.

Last week the Israeli cabinet reportedly overwhelmingly rejected a proposal by Mr. Eban that the government take some initiative to offer a new cease-fire. Opponents, including Mrs. Meir, reportedly felt that such a step would be interpreted as a sign of weakness because Egypt had had some military successes in the days just before the cabinet meeting.

Her speech today was a renewal of the two-pronged Israeli policy: Egypt must stop shooting first if it wants a cease-fire, and the way to peace is through direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"We again say that we accept the cease-fire," Mrs. Meir said. "We are ready."

She said that the cease-fire had been renounced by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, leaving Israel no choice but to respond militarily.

Israel introduced air action along the Suez Canal last July when it began a campaign to force Nasser to withdraw his forces from the Sinai Peninsula. It was a war of attrition, until he could wage total war, she said, and she added, Israel initiated the deep raids into Egypt last month because Egypt responded with more aggression to new state-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Thant Says Political Solution Is Still Possible in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 17 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant said today he believes a political solution is still possible in the Middle East.

He suggested that the Big Four powers can evolve new guidelines from "common denominators" in American, Soviet and French proposals.

"It becomes apparent that only some very strong measures can avert a new catastrophe" because the cease-fire has become "totally ineffective, especially in the Suez sector," he asserted at a news conference.

Big Two Differ  
The United States has pressed for a four-power appeal for renewal of the cease-fire, but the Soviet Union has insisted that this be coupled with a demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Thant declined to specify the points of agreement he found in the various proposals advanced in the four-power talks. It was understood, however, that they involve Arab undertakings of non-belligerency as well as Israeli troop withdrawal.

Both these points were contained in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and the significance of any guidelines would depend upon whether there were an agreed interpretation in each instance.

[Mr. Thant said that he had "very fruitful" meetings Sunday and yesterday with Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, chief UN observer in the Middle East, and planned to wind up discussions with him today before leaving for Geneva, the Associated Press reported.]

"For the moment," he said, "it would not be in the public interest to divulge details of these discussions."

[But he said that the "reactivation" of the mission of Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarling, special UN envoy to the Middle East, with whom he will confer tomorrow in Geneva, did not necessarily depend on guidelines to be laid down by the Big Four.]

[UN ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France will resume their private sessions in New York Thursday.]

Mr. Thant devoted the last third of his conference to an impassioned statement on what he regards as misunderstandings in the Western press about the Nigerian civil war. It was apparent that a question about lessons the UN had learned touched a raw nerve.

He singled out "a bitter attack" on him by Anthony Lewis in the New York Times that he said connected with subsequent blasts in Western Europe "From Oslo to Vienna." He is understood to have resented especially a photo montage in an Austrian publication showing him at a news conference against a background of starving Biafran children.

## Bonn Envoy to Moscow Talks Returning to Give Report

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The East and West Germans indicated their talks today had resumed in a week or two.

German State Secretary Walter Brandt, Chancellor Willy Brandt's personal representative at the Soviet Foreign Minister's office, was scheduled to return to Bonn and report to the cabinet session tomorrow on progress to date.

Both sides, he said, had agreed on the "small pause to consider." He would not summarize the talks to date, he said, "because this round is not yet ended and there is no reason why I should say something conclusive when there is only a pause of some days."

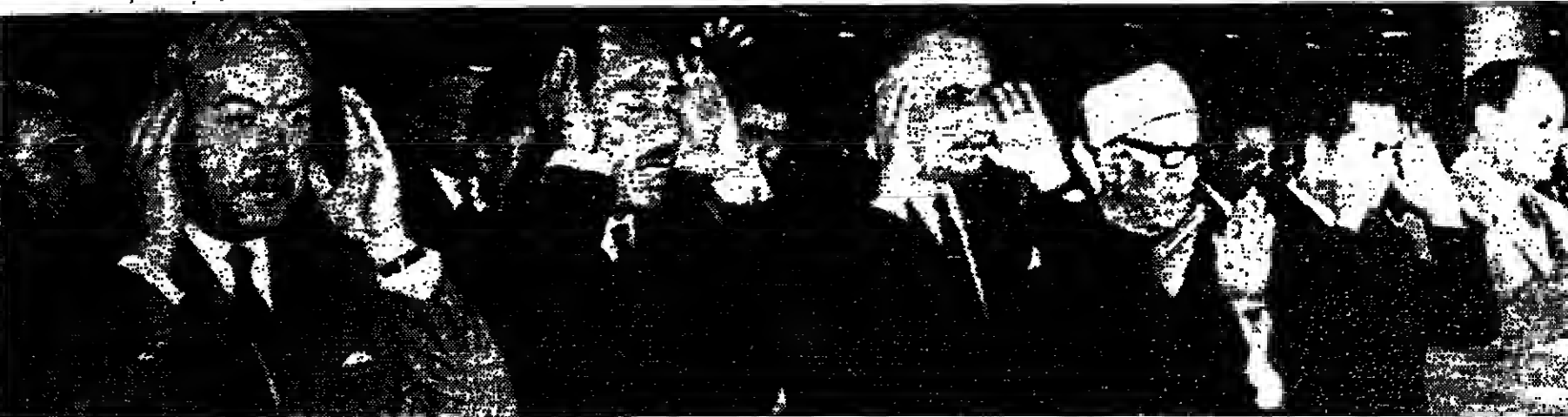
His departure aroused speculation he was returning to Bonn to confer with Mr. Brandt about the invitation from East German Premier Willi Stoph to discussions in East Berlin.

Mr. Brandt said there was no connection. However, diplomatic observers here said the Soviet-West German talks were obviously closely connected with East-West German relations.

Mr. Gromyko, it was understood, had concluded with West Germany that Bonn recognized East Germany.

Hungarians Sentenced  
BUDAPEST, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ten Hungarians yesterday received prison terms ranging from 18 months to two years on charges of sedition and incitement to 100 youngsters last year.

The youngsters, it was understood, were "Long Live Szilas" Hungarian fascist leader.



SOLENN MOMENTS—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser leading a group of personalities in holiday prayers at Cairo's El Hussein mosque. From left are: Hussein el-Shafie, a member of the Arab Socialist Union's executive committee; Egyptian Vice-President Anwar el-Sadat; President Nasser; Rector Sheikh Faham; cabinet Minister Abdel Aziz Kamel and Sidi Soliman, an Arab Socialist Union member.



## No-Sabotage Pledge Indicated

## Greece Postpones the Trial Of 2 Arabs; Pact Reported

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The trial of two Arab commandos charged with machine-gunning an Israeli airliner at Athens airport in December, 1968, was postponed indefinitely today after a pledge by Arab guerrillas not to commit acts of sabotage against Israel on Greek soil, reliable sources here said.

The two men, Mahmoud Moh-

mad, 26, a teacher, and Maher Hussein Sulaiman, 20, a student, had faced seven charges, including one of willful manslaughter that carried a possible death sentence.

An Israeli passenger was killed and an air hostess injured when the El Al Boeing-707 was sprayed with bullets as it stood on the tarmac minutes before take-off for New York on Dec. 26, 1968.

Two days later, in reprisal, Israeli helicopter-borne commandos blew up 13 airplanes at Beirut, and shortly afterward, in retaliation for the Beirut raid, France tightened its arms embargo against Israel.

## 12 Witnesses Missing

Today, after a brief opening session, Judge Constantinos Panagoulas announced the indefinite postponement because of the absence of 12 key witnesses—including three military experts, one police officer who was an eyewitness in the attack, and three Arab defense witnesses.

[An official source told the Associated Press that Israel's diplomatic representative in Athens, Yacov Karos, called on high Foreign Ministry officials after the trial was postponed and demanded an explanation for the absence of four prosecution witnesses—all state employees. Mr. Karos was quoted as saying "today's postponement would encourage further terrorist acts against Israeli property abroad."]

The demand for the postponement was made by the public prosecutor, supported by defense counsel.

According to reliable sources here, it followed approaches to the Greek government by Arab diplomats and the Greek ambassador who were present in court today.

The Arab missions were reported to have hinted to the government that a full-scale trial might harm Greek relations with Arab countries—particularly with Egypt where there is a sizable Greek community, the sources said.

## Pledge Is Reported

The sources added that Arab missions have promised the Greek government that if the case of the two commandos remained in abeyance, Arab guerrilla organizations would abstain from sabotage against Israel on Greek soil.

The Arabs were also reported to have told the Greek government that the same treatment should apply to five other Arab commandos now in Greek jails awaiting trial for acts of sabotage here.

[Tonight a Greek government spokesman called reports of the alleged "tacit agreement" between Greece and the Arab states "fiction stories that will be dispelled as soon as the trial actually takes place." AP said. He added: "Such allegations are part of a slanderous effort directed against the Greek government."]

Defense lawyers claimed in court today that the case of the two commandos had political implications, since they acted under orders of a resistance organization—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Counsel for the widow of the dead passenger, Leon Shirdam, a 50-year-old engineer, urged that the trial should proceed.

Elaborate security precautions were taken before the hearing opened.

Armed police officers patrolled the corridors and everyone entering was searched. Mr. Mohamed and Mr. Sulaiman were hustled, handcuffed, into the dock surrounded by security officers.

An hour later the two men left, defiantly giving the "V for victory" sign. They were taken back to jail.

The two commandos claimed in earlier statements before an investigating magistrate they had no intention of killing anyone, but wanted only to damage the plane.



DISARMING GESTURE—U.S. Chief Delegate Gerard C. Smith (right) chatting with Soviet top delegate Alexei A. Roshchin before the start of the disarmament talks.

## Belgian Coalition Sets Plan For Ending Regional Friction

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The Belgian cabinet has completed a master plan for constitutional reform designed to end the friction between the two national communities, Flemish and Walloon, that has torn Belgium for nearly half a century.

The proposals were agreed upon Sunday night after three marathon sessions of the 28-member coalition cabinet, which had sat for 30 hours. At a special meeting to-night, final touches were put to the text, which will be presented in parliament later this week.

To get the required two-thirds majority, the government needs at least 13 opposition votes. The two governing parties, Social Christians and Socialists, have 128 of the 312 votes in the Chamber of Representatives.

"Our proposals are such that the parties not in the government should consider it in the national interest to support them," Premier

Frederic Jaspers told newsmen today. If they did not, he said he would "draw the consequences," indicating his intention to stake the life of his cabinet on the outcome.

Agreement a 'Miracle'

The cabinet agreement was termed a "miracle" by all political commentators. They had expected that the coalition, put together in June, 1968, would break apart on the bitter rivalry between Walloons and Flemings.

Since the end of the 18th century, the Flemings, now 60 percent of the population of 8.3 million, have complained of "cultural colonialism" by the French-speaking Walloons.

Due to Fleming pressure, the 1833 language border was drawn across the country, dividing Belgium into Dutch-only and French-only areas, with Brussels in the middle where the administration remained bilingual.

French-speaking Belgians, alarmed at the crumbling of their economy when the Walloon coal mines became exhausted some 15 years ago, demanded special powers for their own economic development.

These demands had largely been met and translated into practice by the present cabinet. Mr. Jaspers appointed twin ministers for education, cultural affairs and regional economic development. All that remained was to translate this practical situation into constitutional texts.

The reform plan is still secret but it is known to grant a large degree of autonomy to the two groups.

For the first time since 1831, when Belgium's first constitution was written, these subnationalities would be recognized in the constitution.

The plan is understood to meet Flemish demands for cultural self-government and Walloon insistence on autonomous powers in the economic field.

3 Armed Arabs Seized At Munich Airport

MUNICH, Feb. 17 (AP).—Three armed Arabs who were preparing to board a plane at Munich's Riem Airport were taken into police custody tonight, Munich police reported.

The police said the men were noticed by the captain of a Yugoslav airlines plane as the Arabs were preparing to board. The captain summoned police after he saw the Arabs had pistols in their coat pockets, a Munich police spokesman said.

The incident came one week after three Arabs attacked an Israeli El Al airliner at Riem Airport.

Israel Transfers Arsonist Rohan

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Strict secrecy surrounded the whereabouts today of Dennis Michael Rohan, the 32-year-old Australian committed to a mental home for trying to burn down Jerusalem's el-Aqsa Mosque after newspaper reports here that Arab guerrillas planned to kill him.

Israeli Health Ministry officials confirmed that he had been transferred to another government institution somewhere in Israel, but refused to give its location or the reasons for the transfer.

UN Unit Asks Israel Not to Pressure Arabs

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—A special UN group of experts today called on Israel to stop alleged attempts to force Arabs living in occupied territories to collaborate with administrative authorities.

The report to the UN Commission on Human Rights considered as proved allegations that three Arab villages had been totally destroyed by Israeli forces.

3 GIs Are Sentenced To Prison in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A Turkish civil court has sentenced three U.S. servicemen to prison terms ranging from ten months to 15 months for insulting the Turkish republic, a court official said yesterday.

The men—identified by the official as Reo Ford C. Hall, C. Edwards and Earl Griffith—were accused of tearing the Turkish flag last December at the Samsun joint military air base where they were stationed. All three of the defendants had pleaded not guilty.

## U.S., Moscow Propose Bans In Germ War

(Continued from Page 1)

ference would be able to work out a satisfactory revision of the projected treaty to ban nuclear weapons from the seabed so that it can go before the next session of the UN General Assembly.

The U.S. delegate said the first round of SALT talks held by Washington and Moscow in Helsinki on limiting strategic arms produced understanding "on the general range of questions that will be the subject of further exchanges."

Mr. Smith left immediately after today's meeting for Brussels to brief NATO on the SALT talks. He then goes to Washington to prepare for their resumption this April in Vienna.

WWII Captain Gets \$96,000 In Libel Suit

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The author and publisher of a book that alleged the commander of a destroyer escort abandoned a World War II convoy of freighters carrying supplies to the Soviet Union were ordered today to pay him \$96,000 in damages.

Two-thirds of the 33-ship convoy was sunk and 153 seamen killed by German aircraft and submarines when the escort was withdrawn following a scatter order from the British Admiralty.

The incident occurred in July, 1942, at a grim stage in the war. The Germans had advanced almost to Moscow, and the Russians were pressing the United States and Britain for heavy armaments.

The commander, Capt. John Broome, now 68, sued the author, David Irving, and the publishers, Cassell and Co., on the ground that the book, "The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17," suggested he disobeyed orders and was "careless, incompetent . . . and indifferent to the fate of the merchant ships and their crews."

The defendants also were ordered to pay trial costs, estimated at \$75,000.

BBC Film on Strauss Draws MPs' Fire for Violence, Nudity

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—A group of British legislators has introduced in the House of Commons a motion denouncing a TV film showing some of the franker rape and nude scenes yet seen on television here.

The six Conservative party MPs protested what they called the "viciousness, savagery and brutality" of the film, "The Dance of the Seven Veils." They demanded an inquiry into its showing by the state-supported British Broadcasting Corporation.

The film, by British director Ken Russell, is about the life of the German composer Richard Strauss and includes scenes of Nazi atrocities during World War II as well as rape and love-making.

Angry viewers flooded the BBC switchboard with calls after the film was shown late Sunday night.

Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, said that her organization was seeking legal advice to help "clean up" television.

Mr. Russell, a top British movie director who recently made a film based on D. H. Lawrence's book "Women in Love," hit back by saying:

"This is just what I expected and it represents the reaction of a glib, half-awake public to events that actually happened. One of the purposes in making the film was to shock complacent critics and viewers who sit in front of their sets for hours on end watching . . . advertisements."

"Strauss was one of the most famous people in Germany at that time, and if he had taken a stand against the Nazis this would have had a tremendous effect. I was trying to shock people into a realization of their responsibilities."

Many persons certainly were shocked. One scene shows a Jewish man going the Star of David carved on his chest with a dagger. Others show a woman being raped by four soldiers and not known.

## Red Forces Drive Ahead On Laos Plain

## Preparing Final Thrust Despite U.S. Air Raids

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 17 (NYT).—North Vietnamese troops, despite what one diplomatic source here today called "the most intensive U.S. bombing in the history of the Laotian war," have driven government troops from more than 20 positions in and around the Plain des Jarres and, according to intelligence sources, are preparing a final thrust to push the Laotians completely off the strategic plain.

Following five days of heavy ground fighting and intensive U.S. air attacks, the Laotian forces held only two major positions in and around the plain, 100 miles north of here. They are the Plain des Jarres Airfield, also known as the Xiang Khouang Airfield, and the bombed-out village of Xiang Khouangville, 15 miles to the southeast.

Retreat Impeded

The North Vietnamese forces now control the eastern half of the plain, the hills on the plain's north and eastern rim, and have infiltrated behind the government positions, impeding lines of retreat.

At the airfield, the sources said, nearly 1,500 Laotian troops defend the advanced neutralist and "chance" army command posts, and a crucial landing strip, the area's only link to government-held positions west and south of the plain.

At Xiang Khouangville, the sources said, neutralist and Central Intelligence Agency-trained clandestine army forces continue to hold a perimeter around the airfield despite continued North Vietnamese attacks.

The sources said the current phase of the struggle for the plain, which is expected to last for at least several days more, will be between North Vietnamese infantry and American fire power, with the Laotians acting to draw North Vietnamese infantry into the open.

U.S. and Laotian aircraft today hit North Vietnamese trucks and armored car convoys on the plain, as well as within three miles of the Plain des Jarres Airfield. Laotian units also mounted sweeping operations designed to maintain an avenue of retreat back to the plain's western edge, where some Laotian units and artillery were regrouped over the weekend.

Numerical Superiority

The military sources said there was little possibility of the Laotians holding their two remaining positions indefinitely, because of the numerical superiority of the North Vietnamese.

"The United States is using jet fighter-bombers, as well as gunships in the fighting, while the Laotians have a small fleet of T-28 bombers, of which about 20 are being used in the current battle, as well as one gunship. All Laotian aircraft are maintained and loaded by American personnel."

Although the North Vietnamese are expected to win back the plain, the sources said, the Laotian-American strategy was to cause as many North Vietnamese casualties as possible with the U.S. bombing, in hopes of halting the North Vietnamese advance at the plain, and thus avert Communist attacks at the Laotian-American base at Mouang Soui and Long Cheng, west and south of the plain.

Mr. Russell rejected charges that he had shown an unnecessary hatred of Strauss, whom he showed consorting with Nazis.

"I love his music and we did not waste time making a film about him if I considered him to be worthless artistically," Mr. Russell said.

And yet he brought out some of the worst aspects of the German soul, and this is something I could not overlook. He turned a blind eye to all that was nasty. I built up the portrait from the man himself and 95 percent of what Strauss said in the film he actually said.

He was amazed to see everyone jumping to his defense. The British are so amazingly sentimental. They think that because he wrote "Der Rosenkavalier" he must be lovely."

Mr. Russell, 42, has made a name for himself as an avant-garde director and has done previous films for television on the composers Elgar and Debussy.

Third, in my private meetings with President Thieu both before and after his election I realized that he placed all his faith in the American policy and Ambassador Bunker, especially when it came to the problem of ending the war and restoring peace," Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau said that the Americans, who alone knew Mr. Hien's whereabouts, saw to it that he was arrested when they began to suspect that Mr. Hien was playing a double game with them and with the Communists.

"American officials were well aware of my friendly relations with Thieu dating back to 1952," Mr. Chau said, "as well as of the close relations between Hien and the North Vietnamese leaders and the NLF leaders dating back to 1945."

Mr. Chau described Mr. Hien's position before his arrest as a high-ranking officer of a North Vietnamese liaison group with the NLF in the South.

After Mr. Hien's arrest and the disclosure of his eight meetings with Mr. Chau at his trial before a military court in July 1969, Mr. Chau said, President Thieu "had to take drastic action against me to prove to the American Embassy that he had not been involved in attempting to reach a private settlement with the Communists."

Mr. Chau's elder brother, Hien, was arrested on April 6, 1969, and is serving a life sentence in a South Vietnamese prison.

Mr. Chau, who has been accused by President Thieu of pro-Communist activities and fears arrest himself, said, in an exclusive interview in his hiding place, that he had kept members of the U.S. mission in Vietnam fully informed of his meetings with Mr. Hien dating back to November, 1965.

Mr. Chau, an expert on territorial security, was province chief of Kien Hoa province in the Mekong Delta at the time. In the interview, he said he informed the U.S. mission through John Paul Vann, a former adviser to the South Vietnamese 7th Division whose territory covers Kien Hoa province. Mr. Vann is now the chief American official in the Mekong Delta.

Former American Ambassador in Saigon Henry Cabot Lodge gave Mr. Chau approval to continue his secret meetings with Mr. Hien, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Lodge particularly wanted Mr. Chau to find out Communist views and intentions regarding the problems of war and peace, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau refused repeated American requests to arrange a direct meeting with Mr. Hien with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, he added, although he saw many CIA representatives in his work for the government.

A series of seven other meetings followed. At the last of these, in late February 1969, Mr. Chau said, he and Mr. Hien discussed a peace initiative consisting of a visit by a delegation of leading South Vietnamese figures to Paris to meet the North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese National Liberation Front delegations to the peace talks.

"When they learned that I had proposed direct contacts between the Republic of Vietnam and the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front with a view to ending the war, and that I demanded that the United States withdraw from the Paris talks to clear the way for the Republic of Vietnam, American officials began to have suspicions and were concerned about a possible private accommodation" between President Thieu and the Communist side," Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau said that he had come to feel by that time that the only way he could be restored in South Vietnam was through an all-Vietnamese peace settlement without foreign interference.

"When Hien was arrested," Mr. Chau said, "Mr. Vann interceded with [then Deputy Prime Minister] Tran Thien Kham with a view to absolving me from misunderstanding about my relations with Hien."

Mr. Chau said that after Mr. Vann's meeting with Mr. Kham, who is now prime minister, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker placed a ban on any further contacts between Mr. Vann or other American officials and Mr. Chau.

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Mr. Chau admitted in the interview that he had not notified the Vietnamese government of his secret meetings with Mr. Hien. He explained this omission, for which he is now under threat of judicial prosecution, by three considerations.

"First, when I was still a ranking officer of the armed forces, the country was not yet endowed with a constitution. The government suffered from disunity and internal strife, and leaders changed suddenly, so that I was not sure that my revealing the contents would have met with understanding, impartiality and responsible handling."

"Second, when I was elected to the National Assembly I believed I had enough individual independence to realize the number one objective as I had promised my constituents in Kien Hoa, namely to achieve peace in freedom."

"Third, in my private meetings with President Thieu both before and after his election I realized that he placed all his faith in the American policy and Ambassador Bunker, especially when it came to the problem of ending the war and restoring peace," Mr. Chau said.

## Saigon Deputy Accuses U.S. Of Exposing Hanoi Contact

By Arthur Dommien

SAIGON, Feb. 17.—The American Embassy deliberately exposed a contact with a high-level North Vietnamese liaison officer in South Vietnam in the spring of 1969 because it suspected President Nguyen Van Thieu of trying to work out a private peace settlement with the Communists, National Assembly deputy Tran Ngoc Chau charged Saturday.

The liaison officer, Tran Ngoc Hien, was arrested on April 6, 1969, and is serving a life sentence in a South Vietnamese prison.

Mr. Chau, who has been accused by President Thieu of pro-Communist activities and fears arrest himself, said, in an exclusive interview in his hiding place, that he had kept members of the U.S. mission in Vietnam fully informed of his meetings with Mr. Hien dating back to November, 1965.

Mr. Chau, an expert on territorial security, was province chief of Kien Hoa province in the Mekong Delta at the time. In the interview, he said he informed the U.S. mission through John Paul Vann, a former adviser to the South Vietnamese 7th Division whose territory covers Kien Hoa province. Mr. Vann is now the chief American official in the Mekong Delta.

Former American Ambassador in Saigon Henry Cabot Lodge gave Mr. Chau approval to continue his secret meetings with Mr. Hien, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Lodge particularly wanted Mr. Chau to find out Communist views and intentions regarding the problems of war and peace, Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau refused repeated American requests to arrange a direct meeting with Mr. Hien with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, he added, although he saw many CIA representatives in his work for the government.

A series of seven other meetings followed. At the last of these, in late February 1969, Mr. Chau said, he and Mr. Hien discussed a peace initiative consisting of a visit by a delegation of leading South Vietnamese figures to Paris to meet the North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese National Liberation Front delegations to the peace talks.

"When they learned that I had proposed direct contacts between the Republic of Vietnam and the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front with a view to ending the war, and that I demanded that the United States withdraw from the Paris talks to clear the way for the Republic of Vietnam, American officials began to have suspicions and were concerned about a possible private accommodation" between President Thieu and the Communist side," Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau said that he had come to feel by that time that the only way he could be restored in South Vietnam was through an all-Vietnamese peace settlement without foreign interference.

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"Third, in my private meetings with President Thieu both before and after his election I realized that he placed all his faith in the American policy and Ambassador Bunker, especially when it came to the problem of ending the war and restoring peace," Mr. Chau said.

Mr. Chau said that the Americans, who alone knew Mr. Hien's whereabouts, saw to it that he was arrested when they began to suspect that Mr. Hien was playing a double game with them and with the Communists.

"American officials were well aware of my friendly relations with Thieu dating back to 1952," Mr. Chau said, "as well as of the close relations between Hien and the North Vietnamese leaders and the NLF leaders dating back to 1945."

Mr. Chau described Mr. Hien's position before his arrest as a high-ranking officer of a North Vietnamese liaison group with the NLF in the South.

After Mr. Hien's arrest and the disclosure of his eight meetings with Mr. Chau at his trial before a military court in July 1969, Mr. Chau said, President Thieu "had to take drastic action against me to prove to the American Embassy that he had not been involved in attempting to reach a private settlement with the Communists."

Mr. Chau's elder brother, Hien, was arrested on April 6, 1969, and is serving a life sentence in a South Vietnamese prison.

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## WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	C	F	Wind
ANTWERP	11	51	Rain
BRUSSELS	12	54	Partly Cloudy
COLOGNE	13	55	Partly Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Partly Cloudy
GENOVA	15	59	Partly Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Partly Cloudy
MILAN	17	63	Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	18	64	Partly Cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Partly Cloud



## U.S. Indicates It Has Evidence To Force New UMW Election

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Justice Department has virtually indicated that it has found enough "guilt" to force a new election for the top three offices of the United Mine Workers of America, it was learned yesterday.

The department's action was part of a series of charges made last week by W. A. (Tony) Boyle, heir John L. Lewis as president of UMW, by the late Joseph A. Yablonski.

Mr. Yablonski was found murdered in his Pennsylvania home less than a month after losing the election to Mr. Boyle. His wife and daughter were also slain in a formal announcement of the department's decision is expected in two weeks. A congressional source said, "The only question is



Theodore Sorensen

## Sorensen Will Try for N.Y. Senate Seat

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Theodore C. Sorensen, friend and chief counsel to President John Kennedy, said today he would accept the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat for New York held by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, until his assassination in 1968.

Mr. Sorensen, 41, said that as a candidate for the seat held by Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodrich, who is up for re-election next year, he would not run on all of "any one faction, section or bloc. No one is going to dictate to me. I shall say as a candidate or as a senator."

Mr. Sorensen was appointed by Sen. Nelson A. Rockefeller to replace Sen. Kennedy after he was elected.

Mr. Sorensen is the second announced candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination for the seat.

He is also Paul O'Dwyer, the successful challenger to Republican incumbent Sen. Jacob K. Javits in 1968.

**Primacy in June**

Mr. Sorensen and Mr. O'Dwyer are candidates yet to be announced will fight it out in a primary.

Mr. Sorensen announced in a statement prepared for a press conference: "I want to prove that a young man can achieve change in our system without violence and without the plan of narcotics."

Mr. Sorensen, born in Nebraska, also served as an assistant to Sen. John Kennedy from 1960, and as an adviser to Mr. Kennedy during the last 1968 presidential campaign.

Sorensen's announcement speculation that he might stand aside in case R. S. S. Shriver, now Ambassador to France, had decided to run for the seat from New York. Mr. Sorensen, 44, has also been mentioned in political circles as a possible candidate for governorship of Maryland.

Sorensen's close ties with Kennedy, Mr. Sorensen said, life and hopes have been shattered by tragic assassinations.

"I have known first-hand the burdens involved in our country's destiny. But all as John Kennedy did, and I see the storm coming. I see the hand in it. I see the place and work for me, and I see that I am ready."

## Volpe to Give Housing Priority Over Freeways

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe yesterday ordered a halt to construction of freeways through residential areas until every displaced family has been provided suitable new housing.

Mr. Volpe said the same rule would apply to other federally assisted projects—such as rapid transit and airports—that are administered by the Transportation Department.

Projects of the Department of Transportation will not be approved if they involve the displacement of people—black or white—unless and until adequate replacement has already been provided for, Mr. Volpe told a news conference.

Mr. Volpe said additional housing must be built if suitable homes are not already available. The 1968 Federal Highway Act requires the government to provide housing for persons displaced by highway projects "to the extent that can reasonably be required."

Mr. Volpe said his order closes a loophole in the law and requires replacement housing in all cases.

## Segregation Chief Quits HEW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—White House today said Leonidas P. Panetta has resigned as the top official charged with ending school desegregation for health, Education and Welfare.

White House confirmed that Panetta was not after theington Daily News reported President Nixon personally the department to seek Mr. Panetta's resignation.

Leading congressional sources, however, said Mr. Panetta's resignation was delayed at least because the department wanted to rock the boat during a period of uncertainty that has swept the nation since new federal court orders ended desegregation.

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GUEST EXPERT—Gina Lollobrigida, in Los Angeles to discuss movie offers, pays a visit to a class in Italian at the University of California. The teacher, Dr. Madalena Mauro, is a friend of the actress, who visited three class sections there.

## Jury Still Out

### Chicago 7 Backers Protest in N.Y., Berkeley

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Hundreds of shouting demonstrators protesting contempt sentences in the Chicago conspiracy trial rampaged through a 24-block area near the University of California campus yesterday, smashing hundreds of windows in stores and banks.

One policeman was knocked bleeding and unconscious to the pavement by the unruly crowd. Another received glass splinters in his face when a window of a police car was shattered.

Ten persons were arrested during the three-hour disorder described initially by police as a "wildcat riot." It started at the end of a rally in a park across from city hall when a radical leaped on the stage and yelled, "Take to the streets!"

Bands of chanting demonstrators, numbering some 1,500, then surged six blocks to the main entrance of the university and back downtown again, leaving a wide trail of shattered plate-glass windows. Minor looting and vandalism occurred along the route.

Glass littered the streets for blocks by the time police finally broke up the demonstration.

In New York City, about 3,000 demonstrators protested the contempt sentences imposed on defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial. They broke through police barricades yesterday, blocked rush-hour traffic and threw snowballs at police.

Protesters, armed with clubs, waded into the crowd and many of the demonstrators shouted "Feds" and began throwing snowballs.

When one policeman backed a youth up against a car parked on Center Street across from the criminal court building in lower Manhattan, several members of the crowd began grabbing the officer. "There's a cop in trouble," shouted one policeman and policemen converged on the scene.

Clubs flew and banner poles were used as jousting sticks by the youths until the crowd was dispersed. Fourteen persons were arrested.

## News Analysis

### Chicago 7 Contempt Terms Viewed as 'Colossal Blunder'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Whether intentionally or not, Judge Julius J. Hoffman appears to have practiced judicial brinkmanship in sentencing two defense lawyers in the Chicago conspiracy trial to long contempt sentences.

According to the author of a book on the contempt power, the four-year, 13-day sentence imposed on attorney William M. Kunstler appears to be the longest prison sentence for contempt ever handed down by an American court.

Judge Hoffman also sentenced a second defense lawyer, Leonard I. Weinglass, to 20 months and five days in prison. In each case, the attorneys were said to have used insulting and contemptuous tactics in the course of the long, frequently bizarre and raucous trial, now being deliberated by the jury.

The 74-year-old federal district judge seems to have skirted the edges of several judicial precedents with the contempt convictions, which could well be overturned on any of several grounds. But the feature that astonished many lawyers was the length of the prison terms, which are far and away the longest ever imposed on trial lawyers for practicing their trade.

Ronald L. Goldfarb, a Washington attorney and author of "The Contempt Power," said yesterday that Judge Hoffman appeared to have made a "colossal blunder" in handing down the sentences. He said that the judgments were questionable on several legal grounds in addition to their severity, which might lead to reversal by the defense attorneys.

Goldfarb's complaints that Judge Hoffman has been hostile to them in ruling throughout the trial.

Mr. Goldfarb knows of no contempt sentences as long as Mr. Kunstler's, and the precedent in Judge Hoffman's own judicial circuit show that long sentences against unruly trial lawyers verge on the exotic.

In 1961, another federal district judge in Chicago, Julius Miner, encountered a lawyer who, like Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Weinglass, insisted on pressing his legal arguments after being told to stop. At the end of the trial, Judge Miner sentenced the lawyer to ten days in jail. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which will hear the present appeal, found the sentence too severe and reduced it to a \$100 fine.

The power of the courts to punish persons who disobey their orders or who show disrespect for the judiciary is one of the most ancient and uncharted areas of the law. But in the last decade, the Supreme Court has begun to carve out limits to judges' contempt power.

These limits are still shadowy in many respects. But precedents indicate that, in addition to the remarkable length of Judge Hoffman's sentences, he may have committed errors in at least three other elements of his ruling.

First, he may have violated the spirit of a 1968 Supreme Court holding that, without a trial by jury, no person can be imprisoned for more than the maximum sentence for petty offenses—or six months.

The higher courts have yet to say whether a judge may stretch

## San Francisco Bomb Injures Six Policemen

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A powerful bomb packed with U-shaped staples rocked a police station last night injuring six policemen, one critically.

The fused explosive was placed on a rear window at the Park Station, police headquarters for the one-time hippie district of Haight-Ashbury.

The blast sprayed staples through the office like miniature machine gun bullets. One sergeant was gravely wounded with multiple head injuries. Two patrolmen were hospitalized with multiple puncture wounds and three officers were treated for lesser injuries.

Four days ago, three cars were blown up and two reserve policemen were injured by two bombs that exploded in a parking lot adjacent to the Berkeley police station across the bay from San Francisco.

## Miss. Thwarts Integration, Report Says

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Court-ordered integration in 27 Mississippi school districts last month has been almost totally thwarted by officially sanctioned "schemes and machinations," a 18-member team of the National Education Association charged in a scathing report yesterday.

The Supreme Court's "integrate now" order has been blocked, it said, by tricks for preserving segregated classrooms in some districts and by private segregated "academies" receiving direct and indirect state aid in others.

In addition, the NEA reported, black teachers and supervisory personnel have been demoted or fired as a result of desegregation plans. "Virtually all elementary schools have maintained internal segregation, with white and black classes retaining their former composition and teaching personnel," the NEA reported.

The NEA report did not cite school districts by name, but it was possible to identify several.

Here are some of the segregation schemes NEA reported, with identification in brackets:

"Black and white students eat lunch at separate hours (Hinds County), have separate recess periods and, in at least one school, use separate libraries. In one formerly white school (Madison County), black and white students sit on opposite sides of the classroom."

"In another school, bells to signal class changes ring at different times for black and white students, so that even walking through the halls is segregated."

The State of Mississippi, by law, makes textbooks and school lunches available to private academies, but the NEA team reported other ways in which the new segregated schools are receiving tax-paid aid.

For instance, a public school (in Leake County) opened in 1947 was declared surplus property in June of last year and sold for \$1,500. The purchaser subsequently sold it to private-academy backers for \$10.

The NEA also charged that an opinion by the Mississippi attorney general opens the door for publicly paid teachers to teach in private academies. The ruling argues that when public school teachers are transferred against their will, the school district has breached the teachers' contracts and is obligated to continue their pay through the end of the year even if they refuse their new posts.

## Budget Chief Warns Congress Spending Could Spur Taxes

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Budget Director Robert P. Mayo warned Congress today that increased expenditures erase the President's "thin" \$13 billion budget surplus, the administration might respond with new tax proposals to restore a balanced budget.

"We are going to fight with all of our bows and arrows to convince Congress that our financial plan is the right one," Mr. Mayo told the Joint Economic Committee.

But he added that he could not "deny the possibility" that the President might seek restoration of the income surtax, postponement of some of last year's tax reductions, or "cast about" for other spending cuts if the surplus is jeopardized by congressional action.

The budget director, appearing for the annual session examining the economic report, acknowledged that "the President is not so naive as to think Congress will go along with every single item" in the budget.

He acknowledged in a colloquy with Rep. Martha Griffiths, D. Mich., that there would be strong pressures within Congress to expand proposed welfare programs, and that, unless offset, this would be inflationary.

Mr. Mayo took a hammering from Democratic members of the committee for failure to include within the budget a breakdown of Vietnam war costs and for failure to have specified the trend of defense spending in a new set of five-year projections included in both the economic report and the budget.

But he insisted that a breakdown of Vietnam costs from the overall defense budget, as had been done by the previous administration, was "meaningless," and criticized by implication an estimate last year by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird that Vietnam spending would drop from a \$30 billion peak rate in 1969 to \$17 billion at the end of fiscal 1970.

As for the long-term projections, Mr. Mayo said: "We can't prove this or that [item]. We can have infinite combinations [of spending] for civilian items vs. military, vs. MIRVs, or ABMs, or lunar explorations."

Mr. Mayo said that Mr. Laird's estimate of the drop in Vietnam spending was a "carry-over" from accounting procedures of the Johnson administration, which he did "not accept as sound." He rejected an accusation by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., that the Nixon administration "is concealing the cost of Vietnam from the American people."

He refused to say by how much Vietnam expenditures had been trimmed in the fiscal 1970 or fiscal 1971 budgets. But for the first time, he gave figures showing that "gross" expenditures in the two-year period for all of defense had been sliced \$12.8 billion.

But of this saving, \$5.9 billion had been consumed, mostly for pay and price increases, leaving a net reduction of \$6.9 billion in two years. Most of the reductions, a prepared statement added, "are in military activities of the Department of Defense."

## Kennedy Fever Reported Lower

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Doctors said today Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., will "be out of circulation for awhile" with a case of viral pneumonia.

Sen. Kennedy and his wife, Joan, are staying at the home of his mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy.

Doctors said Sen. Kennedy's temperature hovered between 104 and 105 for 24 hours Friday and Saturday, but has dropped considerably since then. They declined to estimate how long it would be before the senator could resume normal activity.

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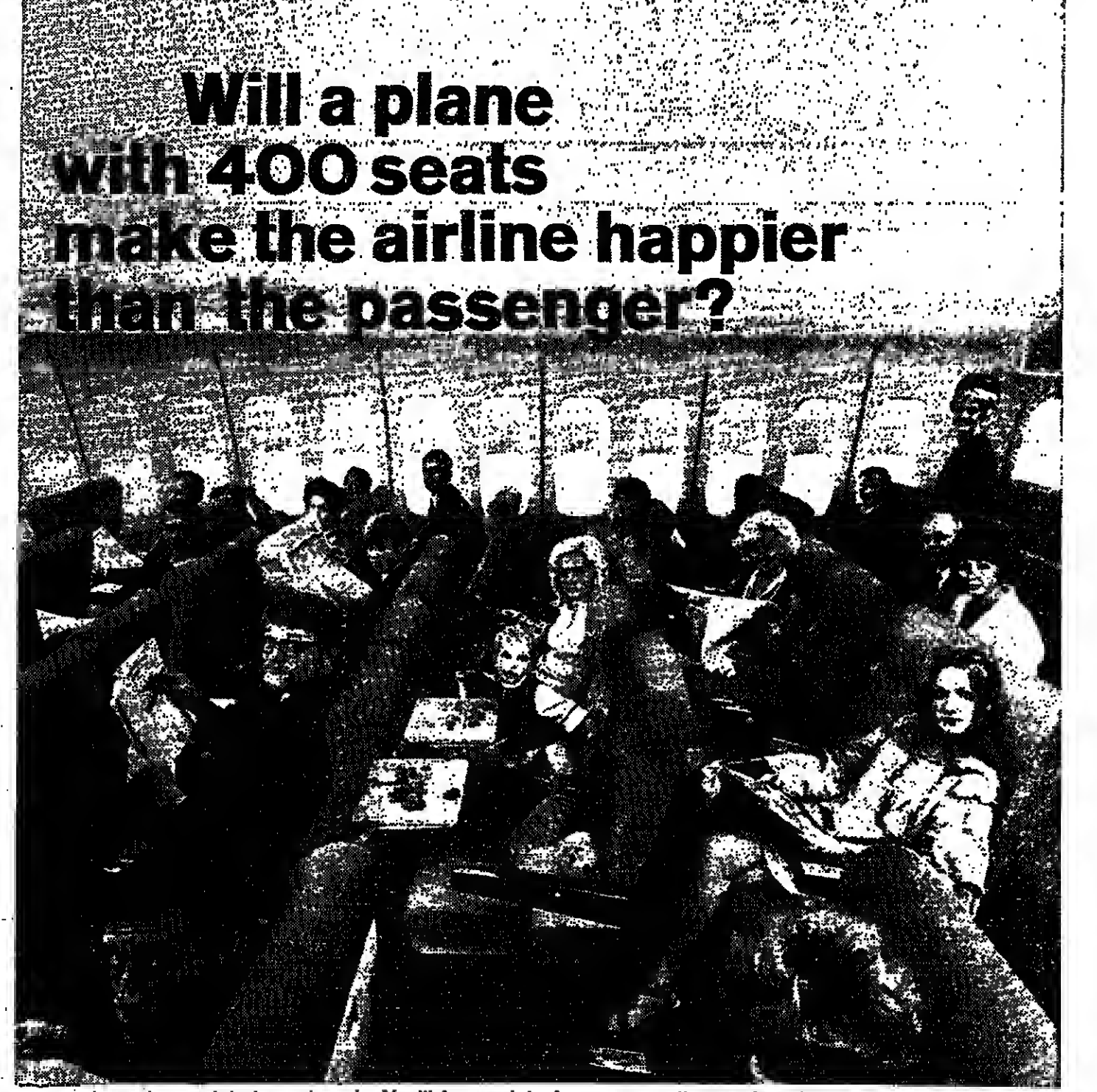
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## Necessary Support

The latest Soviet comment on the Middle East—a statement by Tass—has the practical effect of intimating further Soviet arms shipments—“necessary support”—to the Arabs. It also indicates no special aid for the guerrillas, who have been seeking such assistance in Moscow. Evidently, the Soviet leaders, while not completely rebuffing the various “liberation” groups (whose most prestigious figure, Yasser Arafat, is visiting Moscow), regard them as potentially dangerous to any hopes for a settlement.

This suggests that the Soviet Union, contrary to some charges in the West and in Israel, is not committed to a course that rules out any hope of an intergovernmental settlement. The guerrillas are the most intransigent of Israel's foes, the elements most deeply involved in the effort to wipe out the Israeli state. Their strength is the most ominous threat of *guerre de outrance* in the Mideast, and if the Kremlin really desired a long period of bloody anarchy in that part of the world, it is Arafat and those like him whom the U.S.S.R. would be encouraging.

But if reticence in this respect is a sign of virtue, a hint that the Soviet Union really wants (in the words of the Tass statement) “to make national strife and wars a thing of the past,” the one-dimensional rhetoric of the statement hardly offers much hope of such a conclusion.

To condemn the “barbarous aggressive actions of Israel” without even a glance at the provocations which lie behind Israeli

policy, to speak of Israel as a state which “tramples underfoot the principles and goals of the United Nations and decisions of that international organization” without a backward glance at the original defiance of the UN by the Arabs in 1948, which created the present unhappy situation, does not contribute to peace. But it might remind the world of the very active role which the Soviet Union played in the creation and original defense of the state of Israel, as well as the shoddy return which the Arab states gave to both the Soviet Union and the United States for their joint efforts to liquidate the Suez crisis.

Consistency, however, has seldom been considered a great diplomatic virtue, especially in Moscow, and the plain fact seems to be that the Soviet Union's approach to a Mideast settlement is by way of a complete withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, with no guarantees for the future, and that it will continue to supply arms to the Arabs to achieve that goal. That the Israelis' outspoken contempt for the UN (which gave them their deeds to statehood), their tendency to make unilateral decisions concerning the occupied territories, and their ventures into the perilous area of strategic bombing lend substance to some of the Soviet charges is true. But until Moscow, in word and deed, goes beneath the surface of what it portrays as the condition of things in the Middle East, there is little chance for reason to play a part in that super-heated climate.



“They Sent a Boy to Do a Man's Job.”

## Contempt and Response

The worst thing about the extremely severe contempt sentences imposed upon the Chicago Seven and their attorneys is that they serve just the purpose the defendants had in mind throughout of bringing into question the impartiality of the American judicial system.

Judge Julius Hoffman conducted the Chicago conspiracy trial in a scandalously biased manner. His rulings seemed repeatedly to align him with the government's case. And it was apparent from his demeanor and comments in the courtroom that he played directly into the hands of the defendants by helping them make of the trial something close to a farce.

But it is because the defendants—with the apparent acquiescence and encouragement of their lawyers—were obviously endeavoring to subvert, disrupt and destroy the judicial system itself that Judge Hoffman had no other recourse but to cite them for that contempt which they had displayed with such arrogance and malevolence. It was their crude attack, not on the person of the presiding judge but on the judicial system itself, that must be kept in mind in any appraisal of the contempt sentences against the defendants and their lawyers.

The fact remains that the summary punishment was extremely severe and there is

the gravest doubt of the legitimacy of Judge Hoffman's cumulative sentences in excess of six months without benefit of jury trial. The judge's action is, of course, subject to review by higher courts. Contrary to the defendants' charge, they are not being tried in a totalitarian society and Judge Hoffman remains fully accountable under the judicial process.

Throughout the trial, the defendants had given every evidence that they were far less interested in obtaining justice than in proclaiming the illegitimacy of the courts. Since the law under which they were tried for alleged conspiracy to incite riot is thought by many eminent legal authorities to be unconstitutional, any serious effort to prevent erosion of civil liberties under this law should have aimed at forcing a judicial test of the fundamental issue. The defendants chose instead to turn the trial into a chaos of deliberate insults and purposeful disruption.

But nothing they said or did in the Chicago courtroom must be allowed to interfere with the full protection of their constitutional rights. In fact, it is in protection of those rights that their outrageous behavior had to be condemned—and Judge Hoffman's rulings now must and will be reviewed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Israel's Raid on Cairo

The error of Israeli pilots who heavily bombed the Abo Zaabal plant . . . is freeing, for the third time since the six-day war, the decision of King Hussein to negotiate a separate peace with Tel Aviv. No other explanation is possible for Radio Amman's announcement of the overnight agreement between the government of Jordan and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations. . . .

The game in the Middle East has again become extremely dangerous: the slightest incident can cause a catastrophe.

—From *Il Messaggero* (Rome).

### U.S. Doctrine on Africa

Who will be misled by Washington's hypocritical statements on its intention to keep aloof from the struggle in Africa? The peoples of Africa, who have long known the real worth of their “friends from Washington,” see correctly in this new U.S. “doctrine” an old threat to the freedom and independence of their countries.

—From *Pravda* (Moscow).

### Pompidou's U.S. Visit

Without the deal with Libya, President Pompidou's visit to the United States would have taken place in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere. American official circles, and even public opinion, made a distinction between the personal policy of Mr. Pompidou, reputed a lucid and intelligent man, and the burdens of the Gaullist heritage.

What was detrimental to French credit was the succession of denials and clarifications concerning the figures involved in the deal. What embarrassed the Quai d'Orsay was the lack of sincerity of the information

given to the U.S. ambassador, which placed him in an awkward position vis-à-vis the State Department.

Such diplomatic faults are heavy enough to affect adversely the visit.

—From *Le Progrès* (Lyons).

### Traitor on Parade

It is hard to think of anything ruder between two nations than for one of them to parade and honor the other's traitors.

The Russians put Philby on show some time ago. Now they have let George Blake, the double spy, give his account of how he had betrayed Britain time and again. His story has appeared in successive days in the Soviet government's own official newspaper *Izvestia*.

To cap it all, came the news that Blake—who caused the death of many of his colleagues in the intelligence services—has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the military Order of the Red Banner.

No clearer official recognition could be given, though it would seem to downgrade this Order of Lenin.

—From *the Times* (London).

### Unjustified Terrorism

It has been known for a long time that terrorism need not always and in all circumstances be a useful and justified form of struggle. The terrorist act last week at the Munich airport, undoubtedly, is of this kind.

In the political sense, it rendered direct political harm to the just cause of the Arab struggle, in this case the struggle of Palestine.

—From *Borba* (Belgrade).

## French Reform and the U.S.

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is arguable that President Georges Pompidou has a more “American” view of the development of capitalist society and of employer-worker relationships than his predecessor. On the verge of his first official trip to the United States it is interesting to elaborate this point. Gen. de Gaulle, who founded the Fifth Republic and the political movement which Pompidou today heads, had hoped to crown his own administration by a social reform program known under the label of “participation.” This program was broadly identical with the general idea on such reform at the very start of his postwar political career and which he then termed “association.” He himself conceded to me in later years that “participation” and “association” meant the same thing.

But De Gaulle never precisely spelled out details of those changes in labor-capital relationships which he thought necessary, leaving it to others in his movement to philosophize—and, incidentally, to disagree among themselves. Pompidou, who had some years of experience as banker and industrialist, has a pragmatic approach to this problem, so crucial to French development. His approach, as he himself implies, is similar to that evolved in the United States.

### Share of Profits

Last week I had a long conversation with Pompidou but the record of that part dealing with internal affairs has not yet been published—for reasons of space. The president did, however, spend some time on this subject and said:

“One attributes a great many meanings to the word ‘participation.’ For my part, I feel that workers, at all levels, should be able to participate in the profits of an industry since they are largely at the root of these profits. Furthermore, I believe it desirable that they should be shareholders in their industry, thus enabling them to view it from both sides, that of employee and also that of small shareholder. “Finally, I feel that the actual

organization of French industry—at least of most French industry—does not correspond to what is socially desirable and technically useful—the initiative and participation of medium-level supervisors and the technical skill of workers, as concerns organization of work and operations of the company.

“All this is much more common in the United States than in Europe, especially in France. In the United States, direction is much more decentralized and each individual has more freedom in evaluating his own work than is the case in France.

“The above are various aspects of what is known as ‘participation.’ I intend to encourage them, one after the other. My fundamental idea is that the state must not demand this; it must simply favor and incite.

“The evolution itself must take place by means of accords between representatives of management and labor. This is a question of contracts. I am for a policy of contracts.”

From past conversations I have had with Pompidou and which I am not entitled to quote here, it is apparent the president feels that it isn't easy to encourage the average French worker to put his savings into stock shares of his particular enterprise or to accept bonuses in such shares.

French workers prefer immediate raises or cash bonuses and it is hard to accustom them to the idea of shares, an idea common in the United States. Likewise he seems to think French stock exchanges haven't sufficiently developed their own role.

### Seeks Modernization

Pompidou will therefore be more interested than most official visitors in learning about American economic and social practices as related to relations between capital and labor. He is plainly concerned with stimulating modernization of France's structure, but on a pragmatic basis.

He shares President Nixon's essential philosophy that the state can guide and stimulate such programs but that it is not the

function of the state to impose its will, even if it considers its objectives essential to the nation's own well-being.

In this sense, Pompidou may be compared to American federalists and opponents of excessive use of central governing powers. If one makes allowance for the glaring differences in the extent and degree of problems common to France and the United States, he is the man whose outlook on political method bears some comparison to that of his host next week.

## The President as Diplomat

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The State of the World message which President Nixon is delivering to the Congress today marks a significant new departure in American public life. And by no mere accident the document was put together while the secretary of state was off in East Africa and the secretary of defense off in East Asia.

For the mere fact of this basic presidential message and global lecture announces that foreign policy is, as never before, in the hands of the White House. And the reason is that the United States is too deeply engaged around the globe for any mere cabinet officer to be predominant in shaping this country's role in the world.

To be sure, there was a time when the secretary of state was the President's principal foreign policy adviser. Through the agency of the special elite corps of career diplomats, he conducted this country's negotiations with foreign countries. He also harmonized the foreign policy operations of other agencies of American government. As Dean Acheson once put it: The President was Allah and the secretary of state was the “prophet who would coordinate the faithful.”

### Untouched by Events

But that was back before World War II. Foreign policy did not then impinge on daily life. Precisely because ordinary Americans were not touched by what happened abroad, they conceded primacy to the Foreign Service and the State Department. And the other departments of government, under no pressure from their domestic clients to get in foreign business, were similarly deferential to the secretary of state.

Now all that is changed. Foreign policy comes home to Americans every day in the form of men drafted and killed, taxes collected, and internal programs, not to mention private purchases, forgone. Many, if not most, of the political issues that make or break presidents are generated by events abroad. As constant summit meetings indicate, international relations are more and more becoming transnational politics. And far from foreign policy being the closed preserve of a professional elite, there is no corner of a foreign field not touched annually by American businessmen or tourists.

Moreover, all American institutions have deep commitments overseas. The most advanced companies—the firms in electronics, chemicals, autos, planes, petroleum and management services—take a growing share of consolidated profits from foreign business. A very large part of this country's agricultural produce is sold abroad. Most of the country's nonprofit organiza-

On the counter of the U.S. Consulate along the Mediterranean waterfront of this beautiful city there is a “Notice to Americans Concerning the Use and Smuggling of Hashish.” It is a symbol of the rising battle for the Nixon administration to protect the wandering young American dope addicts and strange the worldwide dope traffic at its source.

“Since March, 1968,” the notice says, “24 Americans have been arrested in Lebanon for possessing various quantities of hashish. Of the 24 Americans, 13 are now in Lebanese prisons. Two of them have been sentenced to three years’ imprisonment, four to lesser terms. . . . Many Americans have found that the result of buying a little hashish is arrest and a long wait in crowded, depressing jails before even going to trial.”

Beirut is a dramatic example of the complexity of the dope problem. It is a cosmopolitan city, with a long tradition of international trading. It looks more like San Francisco or Hong Kong than any other city on the Mediterranean coast and in the valleys of its snow-capped mountains, the historic hemp plant (cannabis) grows wild. Under cultivation, it is luxurious.

“The Lebanese police agencies,” says the U.S. Consulate notice, “are working assiduously to suppress the traffic in hashish.” But the center of the traffic is in the lovely Baalbek Valley, 35 miles outside Beirut, which is a military area not open to the police, where the most prominent grower and supplier of cannabis is one of the leading Lebanese politicians.

Also, the most successful chemist in the Middle East in producing hashish, the strongest and powerful psychoactive resin from the leaves and stems of the cannabis plant, is a Lebanese citizen named Omar Makhkoun, an old, sick man now hiding from Lebanese law in Syria with his own private army.

The Nixon administration is trying to get at the source of this traffic here. It has two agents on the job in Beirut. It is doubling its personnel in the fight with headquarters for Europe and the Middle East in Paris, headquarters for Asia in Bangkok and headquarters for Latin America in Mexico City. But the supply of dope is almost unlimited, the financial rewards spectacular (\$40 for a kilo of hashish here; \$2,000 for the same in the United States); and the problem of supply and demand is very much like the unequal battle between the bootleggers and police during the days of alcohol prohibition in the United States.

They concede, however, that it would be much more difficult to deal with the heroin traffic, which is centered in Marseilles and is in the hands of mobsters operating not only here but in France and the United States.

The police in this part of the world have been cooperating with the Justice Department, but the practices are less helpful. The greater the demand for hashish and the harder drugs in the United States, the greater the profits, and the greater the incentives to find new ways of getting around the law.

For example, U.S. officials have found that dogs can be trained to locate hashish in suitcases or even under the ground, and they are being used here at the air and sea terminals, but the traffic goes on and even increases despite the efforts of the American agents abroad.

Acheson could only contain Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson by leaning on Averell Harriman who was then serving as a for eign policy aide in the White House. Though John Foster Dulles looked like a giant among pygmies, he in fact yielded the basic shaping of American foreign policy to the balanced budget theorems of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey. And the lesser men who succeeded Acheson and Dulles have been so far from asserting primacy that the key role has seemed to devolve upon Pentagon officials and White House aides.

In fact the only official who can harmonize the vast range of the country's foreign policy interest is the President himself. Only the President can weave foreign policy into the fabric of American politics. Only the President can articulate coherent foreign policies in a way that stimulates intelligent national debate. Only the President can coordinate the foreign policy actions of the various departments.

These facts have not been lost on President Nixon and his chief White House adviser on foreign policy, Henry Kissinger. They have built the White House primacy in foreign affairs upon an institutional base—a full-fledged National Security Council with a formal staff and regular procedures—that is apt to be permanent. And the president's staff to make the other departments of government, let alone the Congress, accept his primacy.

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Australia (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
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Belgium (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Brazil (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
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Canada (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
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France (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
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Germany (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Germany (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Greece (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Greece (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
India (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
India (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Italy (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
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Netherlands (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Portugal (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Spain (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Spain (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Sweden (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Switzerland (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Turkey (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
U.S.A. (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	45.00	25.00	145.00	85.00	50.00
Yugoslavia (sea)	60.00	35.00	20.00	120.00	70.00	40.00

هتل من الأمل



Traffic  
IdeasIsraeli Author Shmuel Agnon,  
Nobel Laureate in '66, Dies

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Israel's most distinguished author poet, Shmuel Agnon, 81, the son of a Polish-Turkish immigrant, died today after a long illness.



Shmuel Yosef Agnon

Tomorrow, President Zalman Shazar will lead the mourners at the funeral of the small, slight figure, who had his first work published when he was 15. Mr. Agnon received international recognition in 1966 when he shared the Nobel Prize for literature with Nelly Sachs, a German-born Jewish poet.

Mr. Agnon had been ailing from circulatory troubles for some time and for the last five months he had been under treatment in a hospital at Gadera in southern Israel.

Known as "Shay" from the juxtaposition of the Hebrew initials of his first names, Mr. Agnon was a deeply religious and mystical man.

Reaction Was Typical  
His first comment on hearing that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize was typical.

"I had no premonition during my morning prayers and I usually feel such premonitions when something good is about to happen to me," he told reporters.

In announcing his award, the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters praised Mr. Agnon as "the foremost writer in modern Hebrew literature who has gradually penetrated linguistic barriers."

It described Mr. Agnon as a realist but added: "There is always a mystical dimension which leads to even the grimmest and grimmest comes a golden outline of strange fairyland poetry."

Born on July 17, 1888, in Buchacz in the Polish-Soviet Ukraine, the son of an ordained rabbi who earned his livelihood as a furrier, Mr. Agnon had his first work, "A Little Ezer," a poem written in Hebrew, published when he was 15.

He received a traditional Jewish religious education and was active in the local Zionist society, writing in Zionist periodicals. In 1907 he emigrated to what was then Palestine, settling in Jaffa.

Pen Name Adopted  
He signed his first book "Agnon" ("Abandoned Wives") with the pen name Agnon, which he adopted as his surname in place of the Polish Czaczka.

In 1913, he went to Berlin and collaborated with the famous Jewish philosopher, the late Martin Buber in collecting tales of the Hassidim.

In 1924, he returned to Jerusalem, where he settled and wrote his best-known works: "A Guest for the Night," "The Bridal Canopy" and "Only Yesterday," a story of the early Jewish pioneers in Palestine.

He was given the Nobel Prize for literature in 1966.

British Isles  
Are Blanketed  
By Blizzards

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Blizzards blanketed Britain with snow and ice today and caused chaos and near disaster.

A ship went aground in pounding seas on the west Scotland coast. An avalanche hit a party of climbers in the Scottish Highlands. Nine people were injured when two double-decker buses collided in Manchester.

Hundreds of roads were impassable, thousands of cars abandoned in deep snow, and dozens of small villages isolated.

Luton Airport Closes  
Train and bus services were decimated in almost every big city. Luton Airport just outside London was closed with six inches of snow on the runways.

Eight crew members of the 500-ton Uranus-1 abandoned ship after it was torn away from moorings in Wexford harbor and driven aground, on the west Scotland coast.

An avalanche swept a party of six student climbers 500 feet down Ciste Dhuinn peak in the Scottish Highlands. A rescue team reached the stranded party early today and found one of them seriously injured.

One of the worst-hit areas was the Fennie Mountains in central England. All roads over the range linking Yorkshire and Lancashire were blocked by snowdrifts.

Flood Threat in Paris  
PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Warmer weather in the Paris area today threatened increased flooding from the Seine. Meanwhile the mayor of Cherbourg asked the government to declare his city a disaster area.

France's worst week of snow and rain, storms flooded Paris roads along the Seine and dumped snow in various parts of the country.

The worst hit region was the Cherbourg peninsula where more than 200,000 people were without electricity for three days after heavy snows knocked down five miles of high-tension wires. Half of those who lost their electricity regained it today with emergency measures.

Current for the rest of the area was not expected to be fully restored until the end of the week, officials said.

4 Dead in Italy  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP).—The death toll from one of Italy's worst storms of the winter rose to four today. Part of the Venice lagoon froze over. Sunny Sicily had hail and snowdrifts.

The body of a ski instructor was found today beneath a massive snow avalanche that wiped out a ski run at Roccaraso, 90 miles east of Rome, killing two persons riding a snowcat.

Peyton Rous,  
Researcher,  
Is Dead at 90Virus-Cancer Link  
Won '66 Nobel Prize

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Dr. Peyton Rous, 90, who 60 years ago demonstrated for the first time that animal cancer can be caused by a virus, died here yesterday.

In 1966, he received what many fellow scientists thought was a long-overdue Nobel Prize in medicine for his discovery of tumor-inducing viruses.

Dr. Rous was active as a research scientist at Rockefeller University until he became ill in December.

Although his discovery was dismissed by the scientific community of his day as utter nonsense (everyone "knew" cancer was not an infectious disease, so how could it be caused by a virus?), his work became in the last two decades a pillar of cancer research.

Announced in 1931

When Dr. Rous announced his discovery to the world in 1911 that a highly malignant chicken cancer called sarcoma could be transmitted to healthy chicks by injecting them with a cell-free extract of the tumor, he was careful to avoid the word "virus."

At that time scientists hardly knew what viruses were. Only a few viruses had been recognized and these were known only by their action as disease-causing agents.

It was not until the invention of the electron microscope some 20 years later that scientists could see a virus for the first time.

Robert Neville  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP).—Robert Neville, former foreign editor of Time magazine and for many years a foreign correspondent for Time and other publications, died today as his home in Rome. He was 64 and had been in poor health for three years.

Born in Vinita, Okla., and a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia School of Journalism, Mr. Neville began a 40-year career as a reporter, editor and foreign correspondent in Gilette, Okla., in 1919.

Before World War II he worked as a reporter for the New York Post, The New York Times and The New York Herald Tribune. He became foreign editor of Time in 1938. After the war he headed Time bureau in New Delhi, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Rome and Istanbul.

In recent years he worked in Rome as a free-lance magazine writer.

Fela La Follette  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Fela La Follette, actress, author and women's suffrage leader, whose father and brother served in the U.S. Senate from Wisconsin, died today in nearby Arlington, Va. She was 87.

Miss La Follette, who retained her maiden name through 56 years of marriage, was the eldest child of the late Robert M. (Fighting Bob) La Follette, who served in the Senate from 1908 until his death in 1923.

Her brother, Robert M. Jr., was elected to succeed his father in the Senate for the balance of the latter's term and elected to full six-year terms in 1928, 1934 and 1940. Her father and another brother, the late Philip La Follette, also served as governors of Wisconsin.



ANTI-ECUMENISTS—Three British clerics carrying letter signs which, when assembled, read "No popery," being removed by policemen from the Queen Victoria Memorial outside Buckingham Palace during a demonstration against the call paid on Queen Elizabeth by François Cardinal Marty, the archbishop of Paris. They left quietly.

18 Clerics Held in Protest  
Of Cardinal's Visit to Queen

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Protestant demonstrators, including several ministers, shouted slogans such as "Keep Popery Out of the Palace" today in protesting the visit of François Cardinal Marty, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paris, to Queen Elizabeth II.

Police arrested 18 of the demonstrators outside Buckingham Palace.

The cardinal called on the queen at the start of a four-day visit arranged by the Church of England. The sovereign is the titular head of the church of England. Cardinal Marty is returning an official visit to France in 1967 by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

As the cardinal's car drove into the palace grounds, one minister shouted: "No Popery." Other demonstrators held signs saying: "Betrayal, No Popery."

Demonstrators included six followers of the Rev. Ian Paisley, Protestant minister from Northern Ireland, whose outspokenly anti-papist views have figured prominently in the Catholic-Protestant religious rioting there. The Rev. Paisley himself remained in Northern Ireland, ill with flu.

The demonstrators were charged with behaving in an insulting manner and obstructing the street. All were expected to be released on bail and appear in court tomorrow.

One of the ministers arrested said the marchers were protesting against the involvement of the throne and the constitution with "a sellout to popery."

They were warned by police that processions within a mile of the palace are against the law. The group was told to leave or face arrest. They decided to continue the protest.

"We are prepared to do anything or go anywhere to further our cause," one said. "We would be prepared to die for our own faith."

47 Gallons of 'Prosi'  
WIESBADEN, Germany, Feb. 16 (AP).—West Germans over the ages of 15 drank an average 47 gallons of beer last year or 5.6 percent more than in 1968, the federal statistics office reported.

Atheist Crusader,  
Mrs. O'Hair, Says  
Husband Beat Her

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The namesake and chief prophet of Poor Richard's Universal Life Church is being charged with aggravated assault by his wife and bishop, atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair.

"My husband is a very sick man," Bishop O'Hair said of prophet O'Hair. "I'm trying to get medical help for him."

With a bruise on her face, Mrs. O'Hair filed aggravated assault charges yesterday claiming her husband beat her.

Mrs. O'Hair launched her new church last month as part of her campaign to remove the tax-exempt status of existing churches. She urged her 30,000 followers to take oaths of poverty as she and her husband did and to turn their belongings over to the church so they could be tax exempt.

Rome Editor Granted  
Provisional Liberty

ROME, Feb. 17 (NYT).—A Rome appeals court granted left-wing editor Francesco Tolin provisional liberty yesterday, awaiting the April appeal of his conviction last December on charges of using his weekly newspaper to incite striking workers to crime.

The 40-year-old teacher was sentenced to 17 months in jail for advocating revolution in Potere Operaio (Worker Power) during the last tense and frequently violent labor agitation last fall. Arrested Nov. 22 and tried and convicted Dec. 1, Tolin became a martyr for the Italian left, whose spokesmen argued that the swift and severe treatment he received signaled an organized government campaign to repress political dissent.

Petition Says Manson Trial Judge  
Viewed Skit Lampooning Defendant

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (AP).—A court petitioner says the judge named to preside at Charles M. Manson's murder trial compromised himself by watching a skit lampooning Manson called "A Family That Slays Together Stays Together."

Robert S. Levy alleged that Superior Court Judge William B. Keene saw the skit performed at the 14th installation of the Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Bar Association last Saturday.

Mr. Levy, 35, a movie producer, maintained in a petition to the California Court of Appeals yesterday that Judge Keene had prior knowledge of the entertainment. Among those also present, the petition said, was Superior Court Judge George M. Dell, who has officiated at pre-trial proceedings involving Manson and his co-defendants. The judges were not available for comment. Mr. Levy did not ask for their disqualification. He said he wanted an appeals court to know the facts.

Manson and five members of his communal "family" are accused in the gunshot-killing slayings last August of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons. One defendant is accused only in two of the killings.

Mr. Levy, who describes himself as a friend of Manson, said in his petition that the skit was put on by a singing group composed of superior court judges, prosecutors, public defenders and private attorneys.

He said a second skit depicted Manson as being solicited by members of the bar for the privilege of defending him in exchange for literary rights to his life story.

Wife, 2 Girls of Army Doctor  
Murdered in Apparent Ritual

PORT BRAGG, N.C., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Three men and a blonde woman, chanting "Acid is great... Kill the pigs," burst into an Army doctor's home last night, wounded him and killed his wife and two tiny daughters during what the Army termed an apparent "ritualistic murder."

The only survivor of the ordeal, Green Beret Capt. Jeffrey MacDonald, apparently was left for dead. Wounded by a knife thrust in the stomach, Capt. MacDonald managed to get to a telephone early today and summon help.

Investigators said the assailants wrote the word "pig" in blood across the headboard of the bed after fatally stabbing Capt. MacDonald's 26-year-old wife.

When the officers arrived, they found Capt. MacDonald lying in the master bedroom near his wife's body. The two girls, Kimberly, 6, and Kristen Jean, 2, were found slain in their bedroom.

Capt. MacDonald said the assailants included two white men, a Negro man, and a blonde woman wearing a floppy hat and muddy boots and carrying a candle.

"They may have been on an LSD trip," said Army authorities. The camp provost marshal, Col. Robert J. Kriwanek, told reporters that a number of suspects had been picked up at the Army camp. He did not elaborate.

Military Police arrived at the MacDonald apartment, located in a two-story, red-brick building on the base, about 4 a.m. They found the front door locked but the rear door open.

Investigators found an ice pick and a club outside the apartment building. They would not say whether these were the murder weapons.

Capt. MacDonald was taken to Womack Army Hospital in a satisfactory condition and was able to relate the details of his ordeal.

The Army said the apartment was a shambles, with furniture broken and thrown about as if there had been a terrific struggle.

The Army said: "The wounded MacDonald stated that the female was carrying a candle and members of the quartet were repeating, 'Acid is great... Kill the pigs.'"

The slayings bore a gruesome similarity to the murders in Los Angeles last August of actress Sharon Tate and four others at her home. The word "pig" was written in blood on the door of the Tate mansion.

The night after the Tate slayings, in another section of Los Angeles, grocery chain owner Leo Labianca and his wife Rosemary were stabbed to death in their home. "Death to pigs" was written in blood there.

Members of the Charles Manson "family" are charged with murder and conspiracy in both California cases.

GI Murder Trial  
Put Off to March

LONG BEACH, South Vietnam, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The court-martial of an American infantry officer charged with the non-capital murder of a Vietnamese was today adjourned until March 23 to allow a missing witness to be located.

First Lt. James B. Duffy, 23, of Claremont, Calif., is standing trial for the murder, which is alleged to have taken place last September when his platoon was on operations 25 miles southwest of Saigon.

Lt. Duffy's civilian counsel, New York attorney Henry Rothblatt, yesterday requested an adjournment to locate a Viet Cong defector called Duc, who was on the operation when the alleged murder occurred. Duc was reported to have gone absent without leave from his American unit.

Rogers, Mobutu  
Meet at Kinshasa

KINSHASA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Congo President Joseph Mobutu conferred at length today aboard Mr. Mobutu's private river steamer.

They were aboard the vessel about five hours as it cruised up the Congo River. They sailed past Mr. Mobutu's farm at Nsela, about 30 miles from Kinshasa.

The Republic of the Congo is the sixth stop on Mr. Rogers' 16-day, ten-nation African tour during which he is seeking information on which to base a new U.S. African policy. Mr. Rogers leaves tomorrow evening for Cameroun.

## Worldwide

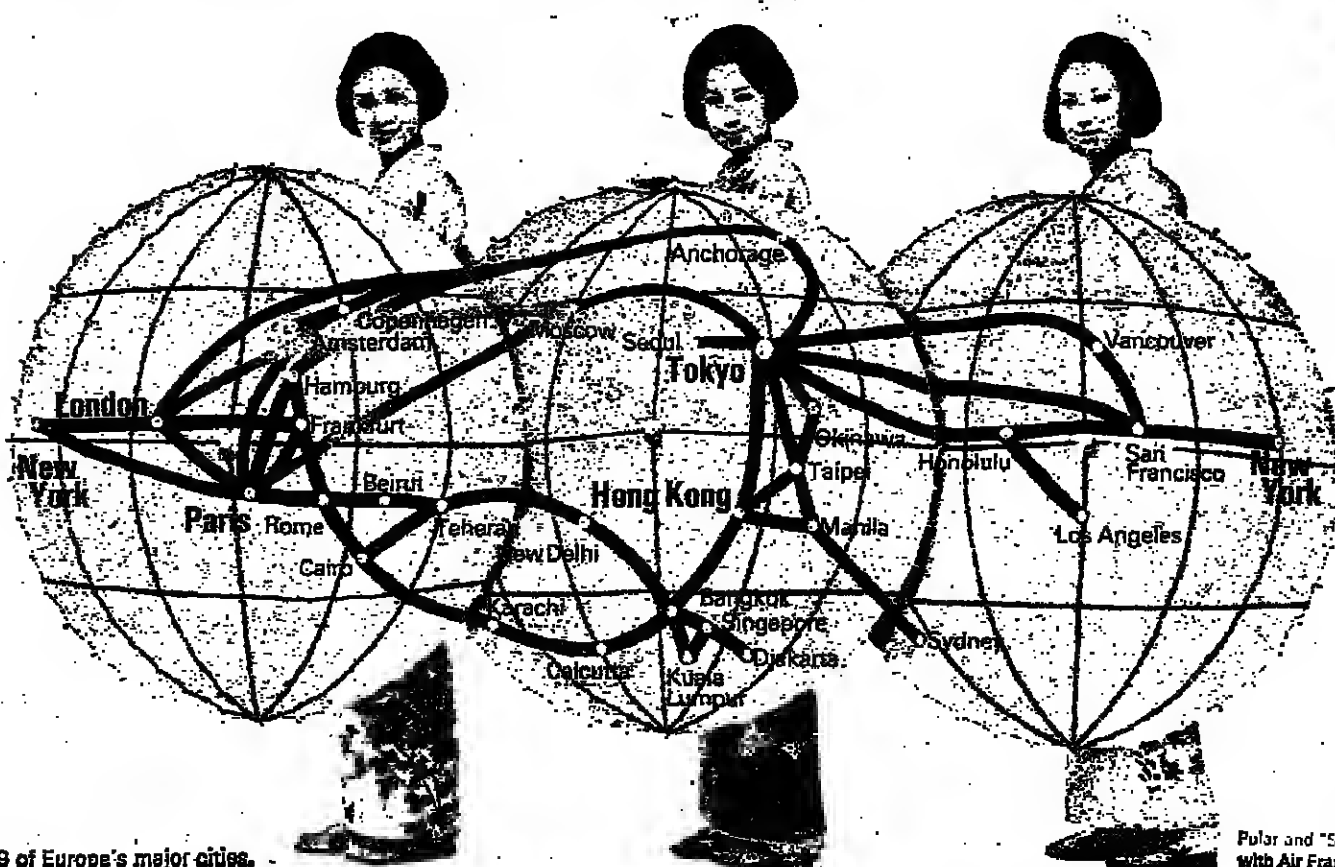
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A HECHE, 88-90 F. St. Honoré.

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LAUREN, 37 R. J. Goujon, 3 p.m.

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REMY, 24 Av. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.

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## FURS

FRECHER, J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue de la Paix, 3:30 p.m. By appointment only.

## TOILE MODELS

Maison Balmain, 20 Ch. St. Germain, 3:30 p.m.



## PARIS MOVIES

## 'The Damned' Scores A Sartorial Triumph

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Luchino Visconti's new film, "The Damned," a lavishly-staged, heavy-breathed and somewhat belated indictment of the Nazi rise to power in Germany 35 years ago, is exercising a wide influence—at least on women's wear, the exacting re-creation of the feminine modes of the unlamented '30s having inspired many couturiers.

But this was presumably not the initial intention of the "author," but it is just criticism of the finished film. "The Damned" (at the Boul. Mich. Dragon and Normandie in English) has brilliant pictorial verve and its detailed reconstruction of the pre-war setting is a decorative and a consumer's delight. "The Damned" trembles with indignation and is rich in horror episodes, but it lacks dramatic strength and control and its determined striving for shattering effect almost always backfires to its theatrical embarrassment.

The whole project appears to have been confused from the start. Originally it bore the resounding Wagnerian title, "Chatterbox," though it has nothing to do with gods or their twilight. Rather it seeks to picture the ominous dawn of the political opportunities of the moment. It concerns a loathsome family that owns huge armament factories in the Ruhr and, greedily expecting vast financial gains with Hitler's security in the saddle, gives its allegiance to the Nazi party.

## Power Struggle

But soon the family is divided, each member trying to seize power and resorting to all the base means imaginable and a few that are unimaginable. There are a series of assassinations and, at the end, the degenerate heir to the fortune—he has committed matricide, incest, infanticide and has a passion for dressing himself up as Marlene Dietrich—is in full

command, giving the Nazi salute to the fires of his factory furnace.

One is disposed to believe anything might have happened in Nazi Germany, but the scenario—after an interesting beginning in which the dramatic personae intriguingly described in the manner of a Jakob Wassermann novel—lays it on too thickly and tardy indignation leads to ludicrous raving. Even if what it relates is fact, melodrama is crippled unless it makes fact reasonable. Simple fact is not enough. A film must lend it plausibility and this trick Visconti has not mastered and wantonly ignores.

As a political object-lesson it takes an obscure path, the protagonist's psychopathic behavior distracting from the main purpose. The climax is the massacre of Roehm and his merry men at a homosexual orgy where they are surprised and moved down by the machine-guns of their heterosexual comrades. This inner-party purge, save for its savagery, is irrelevant to general history,



Ingrid Thulin, Dirk Bogarde in Visconti's "The Damned."

but it provides a "daring" big scene disclosing the swastika bully-boys comporting themselves like chorus girls before the arrival of their executioners. Its inclusion has obviously been dictated by the box-office need of something sensational.

Helmut Berger as the Kraftf-Ebbing case, serving as the screenplay's principal, succeeds astonishingly well in his impos-

sible role, suggesting the figure's cowardice, cruelty and incipient madness. Ingrid Thulin, struggling heroically to keep the devious mother assignment from ridiculous caricature. The directorial guidance of the others is often surprisingly inept and the actors match their script in extravagance. Dirk Bogarde is irremediably miscast as the crafty German munitions contractor

who connives to forward his career by marrying his employer's widow. The histrionics elsewhere have a strong Westphalian flavor.

As period spectacle, "The Damned" possesses fascinating visual grandeur, but as a drama of civilization's darkest page it remains singularly hollow. In any case, it is a sartorial triumph.

## MOSCOW THEATER

## A Mild Message in New Soviet Review

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW (NYT)—"Watch Your Faces," a theatrical mixture of poetry by Andrei Voznesensky, imaginative pantomime, topical humor and a relatively mild social message, is playing here at the liberally oriented Taganka Theater. It offers nothing revolutionary in theme or staging, but it is probably the brightest, most diverting new production of what has been an ordinary season for Moscow theater enthusiasts.

Voznesensky, considered a modern poet of major stature, reads his own verse—some new, some old—in sort and sometimes emotional tones. The Taganka director, Yuri Lyubimov, joked with the first-night audience before the show opened last week. Vladimir Vysotsky, a throaty folk-singer who is the darling of many Soviet intellectuals, drew the loudest, longest applause with a song likening modern society to a band of merciless hunters who shoot defenseless animals.

His song followed a scene in which Robert Kennedy was compared with Sergei Yesenin, the Soviet poet of the 1930s, because "their hair hung across their foreheads." At the end of the scene, gunshots ring out. Voznesensky is the author of the production that Lyubimov said was not a play but a series of sketches. "This is an open rehearsal," the director said, "but for money. You can get your money back. But only before the production begins." The audience laughed.

Dancers in Rodin scene from "Watch Your Faces."



Perhaps the most arresting pantomime, performed by a young man and woman in black leotards, was titled "Rodin." The couple performed with slow grace what was almost a sensual dance, as an actor roared what were said to be the words of Rodin: "If your talent is very unusual, very few will understand it."

Some of the audience may have had difficulty understanding Voznesensky's scene in which Vysotsky says he is looking up through the floor of a building as the floors melt into each other and his wife is found in the wrong apartment.

The image was aided by silhouettes of shoes walking on a red-lighted ceiling. There were mild digs at hippies, Moscow's current obsession with the Asian flu, and the continuing struggle between liberals and conservatives in the world of Soviet arts and letters.

"No one in Moscow shakes hands any more," one line said, "and they kiss with the backs of their heads..." There's the Hong Kong flu... the Asian flu... the Holland flu... the Taganka flu... the last malady an obvious reference to the criticism often heaped on

the theater by its conservative enemies.

There was the mildest of political comment, set in a soccer context. "The left doesn't know what the right is doing... and no one knows who is on the right or who is on the left." At the end of the act, the soccer player scores a goal against himself, but compliments himself on his scoring style.

At the end of the performance, the cast stood at the edge of the stage and placed two large mirrors facing the audience. "Watch your faces," they said, "you are the people of the 20th century... we are only the mirrors who reflect you."

## Psychologically we could use a hit.

## Financially we could use one too.

## The (Lunging) Lion at MGM

By Wayne Warga

HOLLYWOOD.—It looked for a while as though Leo had roared his last. Within ten months, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, probably the most storied and faded dream factory Hollywood ever created, suffered through three management changes and came up with a \$35 million loss for last year.

Yet James T. Aubrey Jr. claims that within the next year MGM will do an about-face. Mr. Aubrey, as new president of MGM's land, is definitely an optimistic king of the jungle. He made that simply clear at the recent stockholders' meeting in New York, and his outlook has not diminished since.

To his days as head of CBS, he was known as the "smiling cobra." Today he has a new nickname: the "lunging lion." He was dubbed thusly after his first few days in power, when he abruptly cancelled three expensive productions: "M\*A\*S\*H," "Hill Street Blues" and "The Love Me." "I've taken a beating on those three cancellations in particular," he admits, "and there were many others. Look, we had to do it. Either we canceled them or went out of business: it was that simple. Some of them intrigued me, but there was no way. My responsibility is to put MGM back on its feet. I had to make those decisions and I'll stick by them."

"This is not a phase. I'll never get back to what it was. Anybody looking for the good old days won't find them again. The audience, I think, is ahead of the business and we've got to get ahead of them. The revolution has been rapid and we all got caught."

The audience, obviously, is young. It also is educated and selective. Although the prime movie-going audiences peak out at about 25 years of age, Mr. Aubrey, who is 51, has little doubt that they'll continue their movie-going well into their 30s.

## Catholic Church's Adage

"The Catholic Church has an old adage which, in effect, says 'Give us your children to educate and we'll give them back to you as Catholics.' I don't think the film-going audiences we have now will ever leave us. Their heads are right, and we've got to catch up to them. They don't care about our point of view, nor yours, nor mine. We've got to realize this and cater to theirs. Mr. Nixon's silent majority stays home and uses television as a soporific. Its mediocrity and banality has driven the young away from television to the movies."

Mr. Aubrey, the man who in consultation with production head Herb Goldstein causes films to be made at MGM, says that he expects to start up to 15 features by the end of the fiscal year (Aug. 31, 1970). The year-end total will be between 22 and 27 and more than half will be made in the United States.

"A film for \$4 million will be the big exception. The rule-of-



James T. Aubrey Jr. retrenching.

thumb around here is under \$3 million."

Additionally, what gets made is going into the theaters as fast as possible. "A film started moving out this fall. There is no reason for a longtime lapse from the day a picture goes before the cameras until it is released."

Meanwhile, MGM is pinning its hopes on Michaelangelo Antonioni's already controversial film "Zabriskie Point," which has just opened in New York.

## Success Needed

"We hope it will be a success, because a lot depends on it. Psychologically we could use a hit. Financially we could use one too. We'll know pretty soon."

It was almost not a picture at all. At one point, Antonioni, under constant management and legal pressure, had cut his film—which at \$5 million was already well over budget—to just slightly more than an hour in length. Mr. Aubrey, the man being scored (and in several places sued) for canceling projects, rushed to Rome and had

Antonioni redo the film as originally intended.

Mr. Aubrey, who claims he has so many layers of scar tissue that the press and angry business associates don't bother him any longer, may end up a hero—he smiles at the thought—for saving "Zabriskie Point" and, in the process, much of MGM.

Meanwhile, he says he is "feeling bound to find the bottom. There is the most incredible, uncatalogued inventory here."

The company has made a lot of props, wardrobe, greases and rolling stock to a professional liquidator. It has sold its large era equipment to Panavision, where, hopefully, it will be rehabilitated and leased out when the studio needs it. Mr. Aubrey is also investigating the trend toward cinematheques, and the pink slips are cutting the payroll.

Previously announced was the decision to sell some 100 acres of the main lot, leaving MGM with about 60 percent of it, which Mr. Aubrey envisions as "a small, complete complex, just what we anticipate we'll need for our future needs. We'll headquarter here."

## Big Pictures

Unlike several other major studios, MGM is blessed with a small backlog of big-budget pictures. While Paramount and Fox each have several MGM has only one, "The Godfather Part II," which, just recently, completed principal photography.

"That puts us in a relatively good position. We don't know when it will be ready, but Leo, on his track record alone, is one of the most successful filmmakers. And the budget isn't around \$12 million, which is a small, complete complex, just what we anticipate we'll need for our future needs. We'll headquarter here."

The impression one gets after talking with Aubrey is that he is not a smiling cobra, but a lunging lion. He is a man fascinated with show business in a very hardheaded, pragmatic, whose presence—for better or for worse—will be felt in the film industry for some time to come.

"I want," he says, "to restore MGM to its position of leadership in filmmaking. It will be a different kind of leadership because everything is different today. I'll make my mistakes, but I'll learn from them."

© Los Angeles Times

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—

This is how critics rated show arrivals in New York: "The Exchange," which opened at Off-Broadway's Provincetown Playhouse, was panned unanimously by The New York Times, the Daily News, the Associated Press, and NBC-TV.

"The Exchange," an Off-Broadway burst of now-generation songs and comment playing at the Mercer-O'Casey Theater, pleased only The Times; the New York Post, the

AP, and NBC-TV all frowned on "The Exchange." A show at the Fortuna Theater, an artist's inner turmoil, approved by the News, panned by The Times, the Post, the AP and NBC-TV.

"This Was Butte," a new edition of Ann Cody's new which originally opened Off-Broadway in 1967, premiered at the Hudson West Chamber Theater to ayes from The Times, the News, and NBC-TV, a maybe from the AP, and from ABC-TV and the Post.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1970

Page 7

ATT Urges New Round of Trade Talks

Farm Products Would Be Included

PARIS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The annual trading community meeting today to make a major breakthrough in the free flow of trade across frontiers in 1970 will be attended by Olivier Long, head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to the annual assembly.

Long, in his keynote speech, said that since the successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round of trade talks, the world has seen a further liberalization of trade.

All sectors covered, however, instead of concentrating on the lowering of tariffs on industrial products, as in the recent past, Long said that the next effort should cover all sectors.

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SURPLUS TALK—Sicco Mansholt, Common Market vice-president, left, and French Minister of Agriculture Jacques Duhamel at yesterday's Brussels meeting.

EEC Makes Little Headway On Farm Surplus Problem

By Jonathan C. Randall

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (WP).—The six Common Market agriculture ministers for the first time went through the motions today of discussing in detail their mammoth farm surpluses which are embarrassing their national governments and relations with the outside world.

They took no meaningful decisions. Indeed, in best Common Market tradition, no such solution is foreseen until a major crisis occurs.

Likened by a top EEC official to "cats circling around a plate of steaming porridge," the two day discussions turned out to be too hot for the ministers to swallow, at least for now.

But their willingness to explore such hitherto forbidden issues as decreasing the guaranteed prices of wheat, sugar and dairy products reflected a significant omen.

Although the suggested price cuts were less than 2 percent for wheat, for example, were too infinitesimal to do more than scrape the top off ballooning costs of the farm budget now running at \$3 billion, optimists were cautiously encouraged by this first timid step.

But the real significance of the discussions—held behind closed doors—was their role in gradually preparing for more drastic measures spread out over the next year.

If left unchanged the farm policy, according to some official estimates, would end up by costing \$8 or \$10 billion a year by 1980. Long before that figure is ever reached, the policy would have once again prevented long-delayed British entry negotiations scheduled to begin later this year and provoked serious strains with the United States and other increasingly unhappy trading partners.

Illustrative of the lack of sufficient pressure to force agreement on reforms today was the last-minute Italian refusal to cut sugar quotas for the coming crop year. With several ministers pledged to leave by early evening, the Italians said no deal was possible on sugar unless the others agreed to cut wheat and dairy product prices.

The Italian stand took the pressure off the Germans, who oppose any price cuts for fear of angering their inefficient farmers.

Sales, Net Up At Combustion Engineering

Fourth-Quarter Profit Well Ahead of 1968

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Combustion Engineering realized a 193 percent increase in earnings last year on a sales gain of 39.9 percent, both setting new records, the report of Arthur J. Santy Jr., president, disclosed yesterday.

Fourth-quarter profits were also well ahead of the previous year. Earnings from operations rose to \$25.56 million, or \$5.46 a share, from \$23.12 million, or \$4.73 a share, earned in 1968.

Last year's earnings are before a non-recurring credit of \$2.48 million, or 51 cents a share, from the sale earlier in the year of the company's South African subsidiary. Including this special credit, 1969 net amounted to \$29.04 million, or \$5.97 a share.

Sales rose to \$280.53 million, from the 1968 volume of \$200.88 million. Indicated net for the fourth quarter amounted to \$10.08 million, or \$2.04 a share, compared with \$8.42 million, or \$1.71 a share in 1968. Sales increased to \$266 million, from \$199.08 million.

Figures for 1968 have been restated to include companies acquired on a pooling-of-interests basis.

Amper Corp.\*

Third Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 180.3 179.7

Profits (millions) 4.02 3.84

Per Share 0.37 0.35

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 220.6 207.5

Profits (millions) 11.44 9.52

Per Share 1.06 0.97

There were 11 million more shares outstanding in 1969 than in the preceding year.

Bath Industries

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 189.8 185.5

Profits (millions) 8.57 7.54

Per Share 1.78 1.57

Branswick

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 127.4 122.3

Profits (millions) 7.77 6.29

Per Share 0.42 0.34

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 449.6 421.6

Profits (millions) 14.47 12.61

Per Share 0.78 0.68

Trucial States May Test Nixon Doctrine

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—President Nixon's Guam doctrine may soon be put to the test in an area right out of the Arabian Nights with such exotic-sounding components as Abu Dhabi, Umm al Qaiwan and Ras al Khaimah.

The Guam doctrine, in essence, says that the United States considers it is playing a more responsible role in world affairs by staying out of internal conflicts and encouraging individual and regional self-protection.

Abu Dhabi, Umm al Qaiwan, Ras al Khaimah, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman and Fujairah are the seven Trucial States at the southern tip of the Persian Gulf. They, along with Qatar and Bahrain, two other sheikhdoms, are about to be set adrift from British protection and management and left to the uncertain winds of big and small-power rivalries.

U.S. oil interests are concerned, and not without reason. The Persian Gulf contains two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves and U.S. oil companies, with 12,000 Americans working in the region, earn no less than \$1.5 billion a year from them.

Political Stake

Adding to the U.S. financial stake is the political-military one. Within a few months after the British announced in January, 1968, that they would renege from their "special position" in the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971, a Russian warship started playing the waters of the Gulf's shallow continental shelf. The Russians hadn't paid such a nautical visit in 60 years. Russia recently also opened an embassy in oil-rich Kuwait, at the northwest tip of the Persian Gulf.

Now there is talk of a "vacuum" about to occur as soon as the British leave, with the Russians more than willing to move into the whole Arabian Sea-Indian Ocean area. If the Russians have an interest in an Arab-Israeli settlement, it would certainly be in getting the Suez Canal reopened to avoid the long trip around Africa.

And even if the Russians behave, there are the neighbors. Iran has historically considered the island of Bahrain its province. Although the shah isn't insisting on an outright acquisition, he has no desire to let his brother monarch, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, move in.

The shah has publicly promised to first "ascertain" the wishes of the 182,000 Bahrainis. There has been some talk of a plebiscite under the United Nations or other international auspices, but no real approach has been made.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia's interest in the area is temporarily muted by concern with the Arab-Israeli conflict on its western front. Iraq's historic hostility is in similar low key because of that country's internal dissension.

The sheikhdoms themselves two years ago announced a "federation of Arab emirates" for mutual protection and economic cooperation. But there hasn't been a further organizational meeting since last fall and none is expected.

The nine components find they differ greatly in both size and wealth. Five really don't count at all. Of the remaining four, the fabulously oil-rich Abu Dhabi and less well-off Bahrain form one inner circle. The two remaining oil-doms, Qatar and Dubai, whose rulers are related by marriage, form another inner circle.

These nine spots on the desert, with less than 500,000 people among them, can't get together.

Until now, the official U.S. "presence" has been minimal: A U.S. consul-general in Saudi Arabia's Dhahran who makes periodic visits, a one-star admiral commanding the "U.S. Navy Middle East Force," a seaplane tender based in Bahrain to show the flag.

Economically, the U.S. presence is anything but minimal. Standard Oil of California and Texaco, which share the Bahrain Petroleum Co., Arabian American (Aramco), with an offshore Bahrain concession. Mobil and Standard Oil of New Jersey, with almost a quarter interest in the Qatar Petroleum Co., Continental and Union Oil, with Qatar concessions; Mobil, Standard of New Jersey, Phillips and American Independent in Abu Dhabi; Continental and Sun Oil in Dubai; Union Oil and Southern Natural Gas of Texas in Ras al Khaimah.

Proposed Rates Seen Unbalanced

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the nation's largest brokerage concern, indicated yesterday that it would try to bring about changes in the new commission structure proposed by the New York Stock Exchange.

Donald I. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, said his concern was taking the position that the proposed rates appeared to be "serious out of balance," with too much emphasis placed on raising the rates for small transactions.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Test. Prev. High Low

Amsterdam 117.3 117.3 125.5 116.4

Frankfurt 154.5 154.7 159.1 153.7

London 30. 105.4 110.7 121.4 102.8

London 300 151.5 157.0 162.7 155.3

Milan 71.0 70.9 72.7 69.4

Paris 102.9 103.5 107.3 101.1

Sydney 229.3 229.3 234.5 224.5

Tokyo 174.3 174.3 182.9 172.4

Zurich 224.7 224.7 230.2 223.5

Sharp Losses Hit Blue Chips On Big Board

Analysts Heartened By Moderate Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after avoiding a decline on Blue Monday, dipped lower today. But some brokers on Wall Street were heartened by the lack of selling pressure during the decline.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 6.27 to 747.43 as volume on the Big Board ran to 10.14 million shares, or a shade higher than yesterday's 9.78 million shares.

More than half the decline in the Dow Industrials was accounted for by Procter & Gamble, down 4-1/8 to 110 1/2, and Du Pont, down 3 1/2 to 93 1/2 and a new 15-year low.

Bit by Profit-Taking

Analysts said that Procter & Gamble was hit by profit-taking inasmuch as the stock had climbed in the previous session to a new high of 116 3/4. In mid-January, directors of the country's largest maker of synthetic detergents and soaps revealed plans for a 2-for-1 split and a dividend increase.

The Dow Industrials now hover less than four points above the Jan. 30 close of 744.06, or the lowest level since late November, 1963.

In the last 12 trading days, however, the blue-chip indicator has held within a narrow range. Accordingly, some analysts believe the market soon may begin a technical rally, in view of what they call "basing action."

Monetary Policy

Commenting on the recent action of stock prices, Shearson, Hamill & Co. has noted: "The one factor still exerting itself as a major force in the market is monetary policy."

On this score, Walter W. Heller, formerly chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, said today he foresaw a move "within the next month" by the Federal Reserve Board to expand the nation's money supply.

Mr. Heller spoke before a forum of Chase Manhattan Bank officers.

Restrictive monetary policy by the Fed set into motion the 35 percent drop in the Dow Industrials from the 985 level of December, 1968.

The Big Board finished today's session with 572 advances and 742 declines.

Utilities, which are regarded as money-losing stocks, inched ahead. Moreover, prices in the corporate bond market have firmed in the last two weeks, reflecting both the expectation of easier credit conditions and signs of an economic slowdown.

Transcontinental Investing, the most active issue, fell 3 1/4 to 15 3/8. Company officials, forecasting profit gains for both 1969 and 1970, attributed the price decline to the sale of shares by one mutual fund, according to news dispatches.

Atlantic Richfield rose 3 7/8 to 55, ranking as the best gainer on the active list. It had dropped 4 1/4 yesterday in reaction to adverse comments by oil analysts.

U.S. Oil Experts Keep Cool Over Prospects in Mideast

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Middle East experts for the major oil companies are convinced that the political situation in the Arab world is more critical than at any time since the 1967 war, but they are not panicking about the prospects for their industry in the area.

The oil men are quick to add: "But this only holds true if everything remains rational. If the Arabs are pushed too far by Israel, then it will be burn, baby burn—even if it means destroying their own economies."

Phantom Problem

Most oil men are convinced that the present increase in hostilities and the growing anti-American sentiment can be explained in one word—Phantom.

Most industry experts are convinced that the use of U.S.-supplied Phantom jet fighters-bombers on raids over heavily populated areas is a deliberate attempt by Israel to drive a deeper wedge between the United States and the Arabs.

The oilmen contend that the Arabs, even the most radical, do not want to be pushed completely into the Soviet camp. These experts point out that even Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser has gone out of his way to keep ties to the West, and point out that Egypt's commercial relations with U.S. companies are as good as any in the Middle East.

Nasser a Calming Influence

They add that President Nasser has been a calming influence on the new Libyan military regime as far as foreign investment was concerned.

The oil industry would obviously like to see the United States halt shipments of additional Phantoms to Israel under present circumstances.

Although no official approaches have been made at high government levels recently, number of oil men have visited second-echelon State Department officials in attempts to present the industry's appraisal.

West Needs Oil

The basic contention is that the United States and the West cannot do without Arab oil.

Total Western world reserves stand at about 463.8 billion barrels of which the Arab world accounts for 311 billion barrels. Western Europe has reserves of 1.8 billion barrels and last year imported more than 50 percent of its oil supply from Arab countries.

The United States has some 38.7 billion barrels in reserves and imports only 3 percent from Arab lands. But 50 percent of the Mideast production is owned by U.S. companies and the U.S. petroleum industry has some \$2 billion in investments in the area.

accounting for 67.5 percent of last year's exports and showing a surplus of \$1.1 billion.

Mr. Fayat said that West Germany, taking 22.8 percent of Belgium's exports, was the nation's best customer, followed by France with 20.9 percent, Holland with 19.3 percent and the United States with 6.9 percent.

The same nations were Belgium's main suppliers.

Mr. Fayat said the 12.5 percent devaluation of the French franc last August had not yet shown any appreciable impact on Belgium's trading position with that country.

Belgium's Trade at Record

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Belgium's foreign trade reached a new record in 1968, with exports totaling \$10.06 billion and imports at \$9.9 billion.

Foreign Trade Minister Hendrik Fayat said today the figures confirm Belgium's position as the world's leading exporter on a per capita basis. The country has a population of 9.3 million.

Compared with 1968, exports rose 23.2 percent and imports 18.6 percent.

Trade with its five Common Market partners continued to rise, accounting for 67.5 percent of last year's exports and showing a surplus of \$1.1 billion.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Following are asset values and fund assets as of Feb. 12, 1970.

Assets (millions of dollars)

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Assets (millions of dollars)

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Assets (millions of dollars)

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High	Low	Div.	In	0	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'90	High	Low	Div.	In	0	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'90	High	Low	Div.	In	0	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'90

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### Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. S.P.	Bid	Asked	Prev
First Nat. Bk. N.Y.	58 1/8	58 7/8	57 7/8
First Nat. Bk. N.Y.	60 1/4	60 7/8	59 3/4
U.S. Trust Co.	61	61 1/2	60 1/2

### European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.00	35.00	Unch.
Zurich	35.00	35.00	Unch.
Paris (12.5 Mtd.)	35.74	35.74	-0.07

U.S. dollars per centica.

### N.Y. Highs & Lows

#### NEW NIGS-14

Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch

#### NEW LOWS-10

Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch

### Market Summary

#### Feb. 17, 1970

#### Most Active-New York

Transit Inv	Banquet	Bank of Am.
Transit Inv	Banquet	Bank of Am.
Transit Inv	Banquet	Bank of Am.

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Brokers and Dealers in Over-the-Counter Securities

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Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch	Am Met Ch
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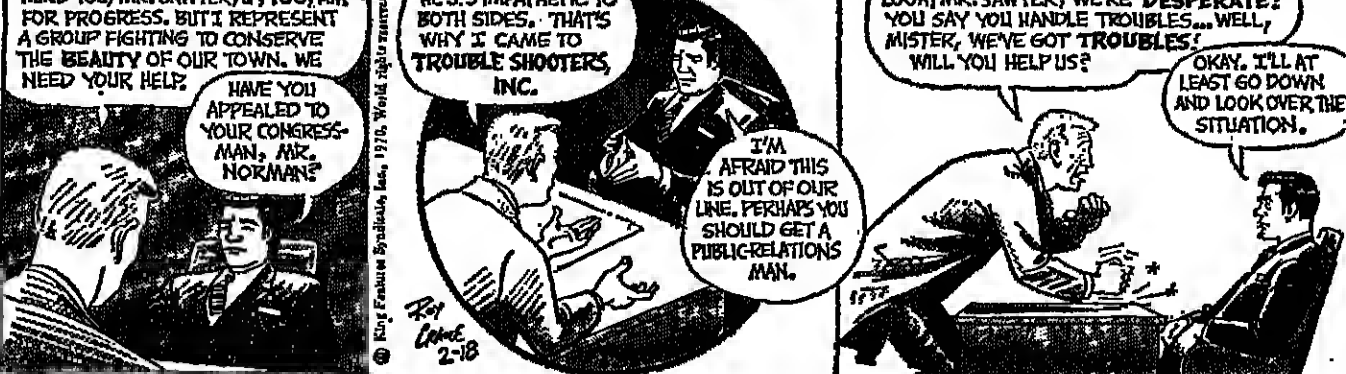
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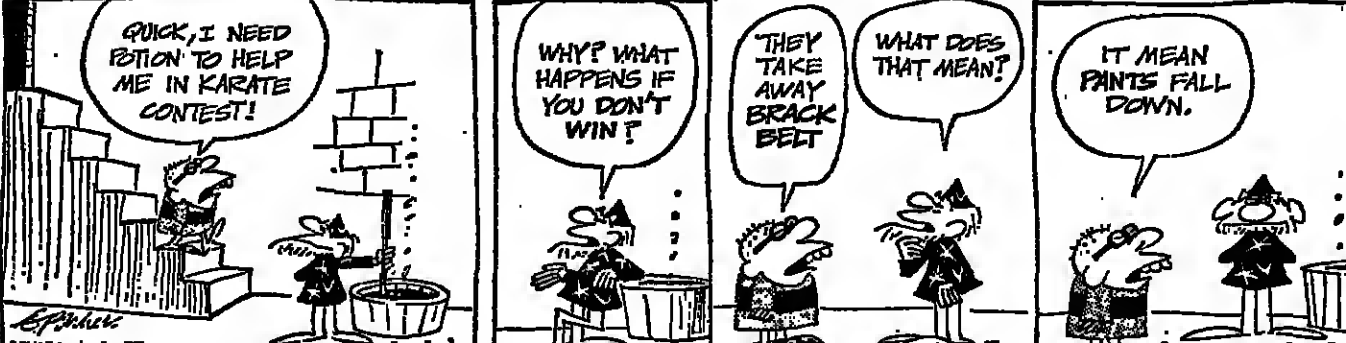
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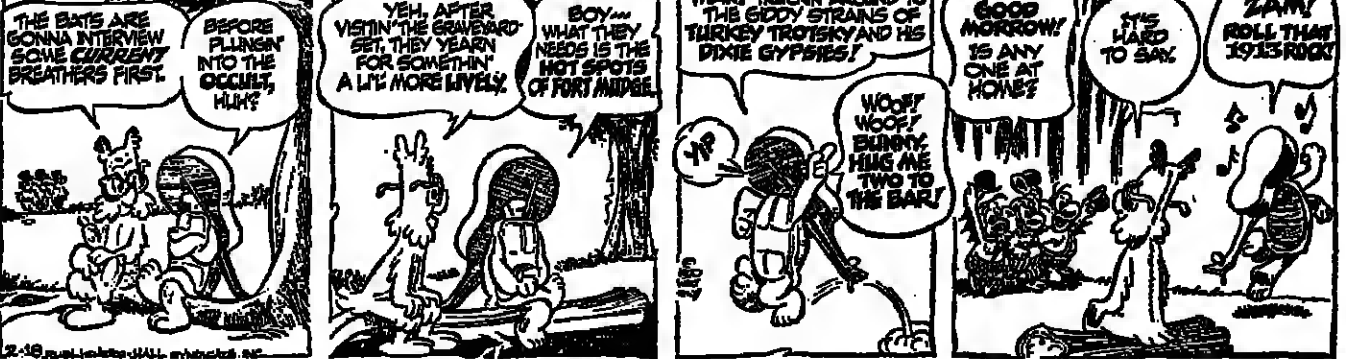
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South showed a hand equal to a two-no-trump opening by doubling and then bidding two no-trump. North judged that his king and jack were worth a raise to game.

West, who had made an unorthodox rebid of two clubs, made the passive lead of the heart jack. South won with the ace and continued with the queen. He was pleased to see West's ten, but he could not afford to overtake with the king because East's eight would then be a stopper.

South's problem was to reach the dummy. He first led the diamond queen, hoping that West would win, but he did not.

South next tried a low lead and West put up the king. Any minor-suit play at this point would have permitted South to reach the dummy, so West led the spade ten. South allowed this to win and ducked again when West led the spade king.

A third spade play gave South the lead in this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 8	♥ 8	♠ 7	♥ 8
♦ K 9 6 5 2	♦ 10 7 3	♦ 3 2	♦ 10 9 5
♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3
♠ 10 3	♥ 10 3	♠ 10 3	♥ 10 3
♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3
♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3

West led the heart jack.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 8	♥ 8	♠ 7	♥ 8
♦ K 9 6 5 2	♦ 10 7 3	♦ 3 2	♦ 10 9 5
♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3
♠ 10 3	♥ 10 3	♠ 10 3	♥ 10 3
♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3	♦ 10 3
♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3	♣ 10 3

West led the heart jack.

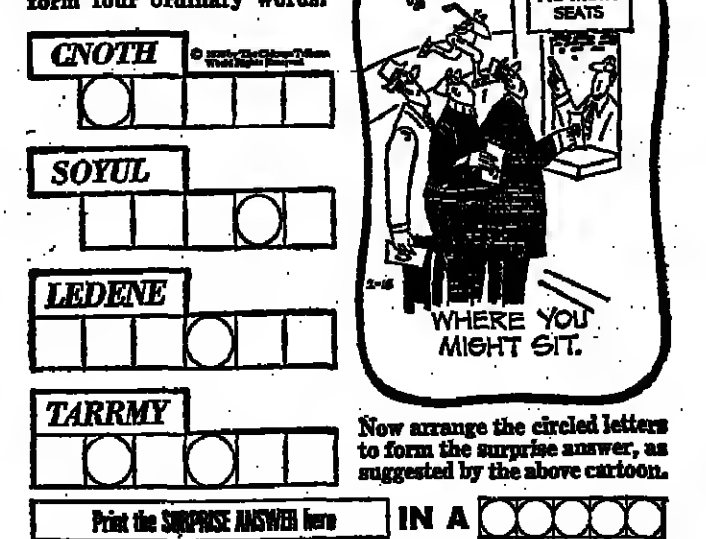
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THEY GOT KIDS! I CAN SEE TWO TRICYCLES!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

IN A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAVEL BORAX ENZYME LOTION

Answer: The delicious man's wife summed up his life in one word—"BALONEY!"

BOOKS

RETROSPECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

By Igor Stravinsky and Robert Craft. Knopf. 356 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

THIS is the sixth book published by Stravinsky in collaboration with his official biographer, Robert Craft, and judging from its autumnal title and general tone of *Retrospectives and Conclusions*, it may be the last. It may also be the best.

For, at eighty-seven, the great composer has lost none of his acerbic, Nabokovian wit, which he turns not only on such pet hates as choreographic conductors and conspicuous consumption, but, often as not, on himself. His popular "Firebird" is an "audience lollipop"; his falling physique a gross traitor to his ever vigorous mind.

Much of "Retrospectives and Conclusions," indeed, takes place in a variety of hospitals, where Stravinsky was being treated for a variety of ailments, most seriously a thrombosis which almost killed him in 1967. With all the useful black comedy of White Russians, Stravinsky describes the wrong diagnoses, near-fatal dosages, and the thousand other unnatural shocks the patient is heir to in a manner as once hilarious and heart-rending.

"Take childhood—my childhood—old age is a time of humiliations," he sums it up. So much is universally true. But typical of one of greatness is the particular humiliation Stravinsky singles out: "For me the most disagreeable is that I cannot work long at sustained high pressure and with no leaks in concentration. It is depriving of art and left alone with philosophy is to be close to Hell."

Not all the book is this depressing. When he isn't at death's door, Stravinsky is gadding about the world, escaping the smog and vulgarity of his adopted Los Angeles for the pelagic skies of Greece and Italy, the bustle of New York, the food and drink of France.

His indulgence in the latter is a pleasure to behold. Confessing his squeamishness when it comes to LSD and glue-sniffing, he nevertheless consumes heroic quantities of "a very ordinary drug, procured chiefly from Scotland and France in the forms I favor." Stravinsky is definitely over thirty.

One such indulgence in Don Perignon and Calvados incapacitates him for a meeting with Chagall, who is much miffed to have traveled specially from Rouen to Paris only to find the composer stretched out in bed having "a color-TV dream."

Other meetings are more successful, and Craft's diary of twenty years, which takes up half this book, is the gossip, name-dropping, journal of a pleasant, talented young man who latched onto a good thing when he befriended Stravinsky and his wife Vera shortly after World War II. He soon made himself indispensable, one gathers, in a variety of ways. It was Craft who conducted many of Stravinsky's works when the master was indisposed; Craft who influenced Stravinsky's postwar concordat with the Viennese scabblers whom he had earlier despised; Craft who

sees that luggage doesn't stray on the many Stravinsky odysseys.

In addition, he writes very well indeed. His attitude to the Stravinsky is that of a wholly devoted son who finds them "two most marvelous people in the world, the last survivors of a richer and better humanity, a whole continent in these selves."

I hate to be churlish about a series which has given such pleasure over the years, but it seems to me there is something highly suspect about the nature of Stravinsky's collaboration with Craft, and especially about the interviews with the "New York Review of Books," "Harpers" and "Commentary" which appear in this volume.

Stravinsky is a very old man. He grew up in Russia and was in France and Switzerland until the eve of World War II when he first came to this country. The fact frequently emerges in the book that the older he gets the more he reverts to his native Russian, frequently addressing American visitors in that tongue, for instance, generally finding the strain, speaking English too great a strain.

Yet, in the interviews, it comes on as a consummate master of the language, reversing such ten-dollar words as lecher, estral and epiphany in style is more polished than any native speaker's could possibly be in an interview. Here is an smog: "The reason being that search the Stygian plot of the polluted upper sky (smog is letting)—"Pittsburgh Wake," 1963, and that supposed to "send up" him premiere, usually gives one the impression of being near, or a concentration camp." Does an eighty-seven-year-old Russian composer actually speak in this way, complete with page references? Does anyone?

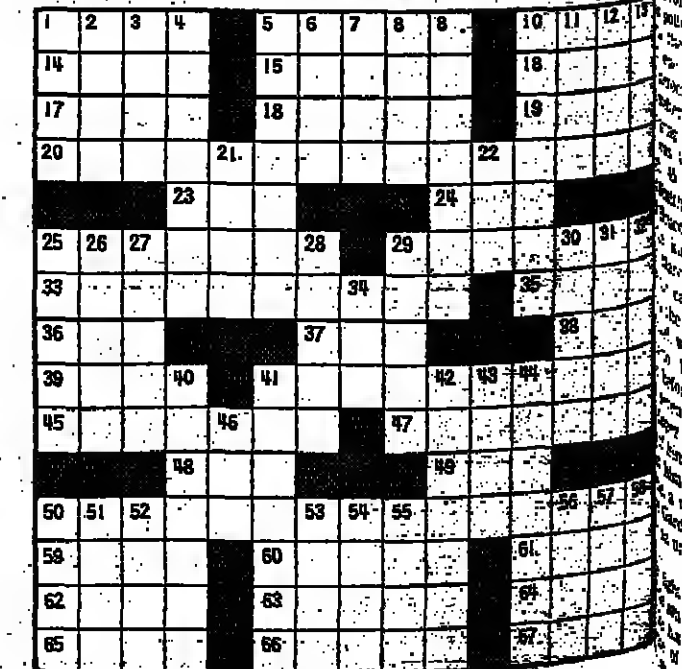
The plot thickens when one considers that Stravinsky's Craft writings in "Harpers," "Antibiography" and "Retrospectives and Conclusions" are stylistically so ordinary, if not actually stilted, and that Craft's non-flattering writing—now notably a piece in the "New York Times" about sex out West—comes in a manner of these "volutions."

I wonder, in short, just to the proportion it is of Stravinsky to Craft in these heady years. The only time I ever heard Stravinsky speak was on a documentary, and I could have made out the thick, accented English words he mumbled.

By what mechanism does "New York Review" editor, fluent, idiomatic writer of high prose from the pen of I think that magazine ought clarify for us, the moribund publishing these interviews pure Stravinsky. He is too important a man for the to be tampered with in this manner.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS						
1	Rembrandt contemporary	49	Composer Rorem	13	Columbian	
5	Kind of watcher	50	Admits readily	21	Plenty	
10	Bator	59	Mime	22	Tonga island	
14	Frenzied	60	Like Nero Wolfe	25	Lois muscle	
15	High nest	61	Where Water- lool is	26	Theater house	
16	Somewhat Music	62	Defense acronym	27	That is Lat.	
17	Roman annalist	63	Drive	28	Pub fare	
18	Aromatic	64	Reddish brown	29	Yarn cut	
19	Japanese Premier	65	Top-notch	30	Flank	
20	Become refreshed	66	Baker's aid	31	Nonsensical	
21	Apollon's son	67	Mars	32	Slangy word of disgust	
22	Yes, in Paris	DOWN			34	Leftover
23	Word for Jezebel	1	Bisection	40	Commence	
24	Substitute	2	Parisian friend	41	Fiscal manage- ment	
25	Relative of the crawl	3	Zero in a game	42	Accord	
26	Auctioneer's word	4	New York attraction	43	European river	
27	Simple sugar	5	Advisory council	44	Desert wine	
28	Anger	6	Security defection	46	Amateur	
29	Whoop	7	Parade fillet	50	One of these beans	
30	Moreover	8	Mountain peak	51	Puerto Rican	
31	Siren's specialty	9	Convention speech	52	Composer Jerome	
32	Defeat	10	Increased activity	53	Woodwind	
33	Arizona border city	11	Topsoil	54	Caterpillar	
34	Sellout placard	12	Recorded proceedings	55	Threat	
				56	Weight watcher's	





# Frazier Stops Ellis to Become the Only Champion

## Loser Doesn't Answer Bell for 5th Round

Continued from Page 1

to be retired, new confusion arose, so typical of boxing's confusion for choice.

typical of many boxing handlers, however, Dundee promptly set as many observers from the ring near-silent crowd of 18, for his merciful decision to halt the fight as Frazier's brutal triumph over Ellis.

love my fighter," Dundee exclaimed moments later in the ring, boxing managers like to protect their love for their gladiators. In a moment of crisis few prove unduly did. He sculptured Ellis a champion after he was Clay's ring partner five years ago. Frazier's left hook destroyed manager's masterpiece.

roughout the fourth round, he saw Ellis battered to the as twice by Frazier's brutal hooks.

ly once before in his ten-year career he had been felled, and was a momentary knockdown victim (Hurricane) Carter in a newweight match at the old den six years ago. But when he leveled Ellis it was not temporary. Each time the WBA holder barely escaped a knock-

Ellis Pummelled

zler had stunned Ellis twice left hooks to the jaw in the third round. Midway in the fourth, he pummelled the 28-year-old cement worker from Louisville, Ky., along the ropes when left hook dropped Ellis to the as on his face, his eyes close-

the referee, Tony Perez, counted, Ellis blinked his eyes. At count of eight, he wobbled to feet.

boxers possess the "killer instinct," as it is known, as joyously Frazier, and he displayed it now. In the third round, he had leveled Ellis with a wide "e" beam through his mouth-

and now, as he assaulted Ellis, he was smiling in enjoyment. "He, of course, was desperate. He hoping to avoid Frazier's at-finish the round and perhaps in his strength and smartness the one-minute intermis-

at as Ellis attempted to retreat, Frazier lunged a left hook that rebounded a hook shot by Dick Bar- of the Knicks more than it a punch. Landing squarely on the jaw, it spun him backward. Ellis lay supine, his gloved hands above his face.

he gloves made it appear that he may have been unconsciously reaching Frazier not to hit him in, but he probably was trying shield his unfocused eyes from blinding, hot glare of the bright lights that had been turned above the ring for close-

Revival Falls

uddenly, as Perez tolled five, bell rang, but under New York Athletic Commission rules count continues after the bell the fighter can still be counted. Apparently without realizing, Ellis somehow struggled, stumbled onto the stool in his corner.

ring the intermission, Dundee attempted to revive Ellis by sponging his forehead and talking to him. When the bell rang, Ellis nervously rose, but Dundee pushed him back.

Seeing that, Frazier leaped with joy. Moments later, Ellis staggered toward Frazier and acknowledged his defeat by draping his arms around his conqueror. Ellis had not been disgraced. He merely had been victimized by the left hook that had demolished virtually all of Frazier's foes.

Frazier, at 305 pounds, had been uncharacteristically cautious in the first round. Ellis, surprisingly heavy at 201 pounds, controlled the tempo with his left jab and a few long right hands, but after that the former Philadelphia slaughterhouse worker was in command.

Perez and the two judges, Tony Castellano and Jack Gordon, all awarded the first round to Ellis, the next three to Frazier.

For the disappointed Ellis, it was his first defeat as a heavyweight after 12 triumphs, although his career won-loss record is 27-6, including his four years as a middleweight. He will be consoled with 30 percent of the \$947,997 gate, plus the same percentage of the ancillary income.

Frazier's money will equal Ellis's, but now that he is abandoning his undisputed championship he will have to make several hit records before he equals that amount as a singer. Strangely, when he sings, he has a sad expression. He doesn't seem to smile as he does when he's destroying somebody.

In the bout preceding the championship fight, 21-year-old George Foreman won his 16th consecutive professional fight with a ten-round, unanimous decision over 38-year-old Argentinian Gregorio Perillo.

Foreman, going the distance for only the third time, said, "The crowd was beautiful. The boxing? (The crowd boomed the wide margin favoring Foreman on two official cards.) I'm a fighter first. But then I'm a performer second, and every performer has his critics. Anyhow this was a big one, going ten rounds. I proved myself to be a fighter."

Ellis Saved to Fight Another Day

By Robert Kelleter

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Angelo Dundee, the manager who helped Cassius Clay win the heavyweight championship by pushing him back into the ring, last night eliminated any hopes Jimmy Ellis had for the title by keeping him out of the ring.

"Jimmy wanted to continue," Dundee said, "but he wasn't responding to me."

"I asked him how come he got hit by a left, splashed him with water, hit his knees," Dundee said. "He just didn't respond, and his reflexes were not sharp, so I stopped it."

Dundee's action gave Joe Frazier a fifth-round knockout in this fight to determine the one-and-only world champion.

The damage was done in the fourth when Ellis went down twice. Asked if he lost the count when on the canvas, Ellis paused and said he hadn't, but then he was asked which time he was referring to.

"I only went down once," said Ellis. "See why I stopped the fight?" said Dundee.

The Opposite Tack

Back in 1964, Dundee took the opposite tack, tossing Clay back into the fight when he wanted to quit. Sonny Liston quit a couple rounds later and Dundee had himself a champ.

Naturally, Dundee was asked to compare Frazier with Clay.



NEW HEIGHTS—Joe Frazier climbs over Jimmy Ellis failed to come out for 5th.

United Press International

style. "He was fighting Frazier's fight," said Dundee.

"I hit him with my left the first round and was doing good," Ellis said, "but then he went down low and I was going over him."

"The second round he varied it and started getting away from me," said Ellis, who was supposed to be the well rounded boxer while Frazier was supposed to be the plodder.

Both shots that sent Ellis down were left hooks but he talked as if there had been only one.

"He caught me a clean left hook," said Ellis. "A man hits me a good punch, I admit it. But if I got him with my left hook earlier, it could go the other way."

A prefight rap against Ellis was his lack of activity in the last 17 months. "A tuncup wouldn't have made much difference," he said. "If I got hit by a left hook like that, three-four fights wouldn't do any good."

No rematch was agreed upon prior to the fight and Ellis made no mention of wanting one. "This fight doesn't warrant a rematch," Dundee said. "Maybe after a couple of good fights by Jimmy, Frazier was clearly better and it's his."

NBA Results

Monday Night

Baltimore 140 (Marley 24, Moore 23), San Diego 109 (Hayes 27, Kojala 15).

Balters hit 53.1 percent from Oor in 10 consecutive victory over Rockets.

Boston 117 (McLean 26, Havlicek, White 24), San Francisco 114 (Lucas, Mullins 24).

Clay watched the fight here on closed-circuit television. He had picked Ellis, his former sparring partner, to win before the fight.

Filippi is the Svengali who has managed Cerdan since the son was a 16-year-old amateur.

"The fans didn't understand how good Lopez is," said Filippi today. "I've got telegrams from New York saying that Marcel is a sensation because over there they know Lopez."

"It was the loudest fight we ever had here," said Charlie Michaels, the promoter. "The people in New York told me that Lopez was no world champion, but he was a good fighter."

"But he can't stay up in front of no puncher like Cerdan," he said. "Lopez was knocked out before, that's what he says."

Cerdan quickly shrugged off today what the French press called a "scandal."

He and Filippi patiently explained why it took 46 fights to move to the big time.

"When he started out," said Filippi, "he wasn't really an athlete. He had to work much harder."

It has been "in the stars" that Cerdan would be a boxer, athlete or not. "I've been going up, step by step," he said. "And now America, that's the beginning of the dream."

The dream was interrupted in 1969, when Marcel was 4 years old. His father, on the way back to the United States to try to regain his title from Jake LaMotta, was killed in an airplane crash.

Ever since, the French have waited for the son to bring back a world title. And ever since, Marcel has been "the son of the father."

He has yet to prove if it is in name only.



FLAT BUSTED—Jimmy Ellis down after catching fight's last punch, a left hook, as referee Tony Perez points Joe Frazier toward a neutral corner.

Associated Press

Frazier Can Also Belt Out A Mean Tune

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT)—"Free at Last."

Joe Frazier's voice has sounded better on the 45 RPM records he has made, but the words were all that mattered on this solo.

He sang these three words just after bolting out of the ring last night, the champion as far as all the boxing commissions and Joe Frazier were concerned.

Only a few minutes earlier he had pounded Jimmy Ellis so hard that the other "champion" could not come out for the fifth round. But before the great could even dry on Frazier's thick dark body, the question was asked, "What next?"

"I'm gonna retire," Frazier blurted back. "I'm gonna wait until that other fella, the one who was gonna give me that belt, until he can fight me. I'm gonna sing rock 'n' roll until that Muhammad Ali or Cassius Clay or whatever his name is can fight me."

Darn Proud

Then Frazier talked about the four rounds he had just fought. He didn't seem to have any animosity toward Ellis, but rather an athlete's desire to prove himself better than any challenger. Maybe he wasn't bragging but he was.

"Great fight," he said, "but when I hit Jimmy with that left, it felt like when you hit a baseball and ride it into the open field."

Before the knockdowns in the fourth round, there was a moment when Frazier seemed to talk and smile at Ellis.

"Oh, that," the new champion said. "I told him, 'Man, you can't hit. I'm taking everything you got, man, and you ain't hurtin' me.'"

Frazier had heard that Ellis was going to fight carefully, to break the ring down into a checkerboard. "But if you're gonna play checker, you got to jump," Frazier said.

Still, there were a few times when Ellis made lunges that weren't part of the "checkerboard" strategy. "Jimmy punched good. He loaded up, tryin' to take me with one shot. But you seen me work out. You know I got good partners. They take good shots at me."

When Frazier finally got to Ellis, he wasn't sure if the other man would get up.

"I knew he was hurt bad and I think he lost the count. But the man brought it back to him."

Frazier didn't seem to be expecting the fight to end when it did, the way he leaped in the air into his handler's arms. He admitted just very quickly to being the champion of the entire world, except for the "checkerboard" strategy.

"Jimmy punched good. He loaded up, tryin' to take me with one shot. But you seen me work out. You know I got good partners. They take good shots at me."

Monday's College Basketball Scores

Monday's College Basketball Scores

EAST

Holy Cross 84, Boston U. 80.

New Hamp. Coll. 88, Northeastern 78.

Middlebury 67, Vermont 60.

Merrimack 82, St. Anselm's 72.

Delaware 83, Albright 70.

Robert Morris 108, San Houston 87.

LIV 70, Kings 61.

Buena Vista 75, Gettysburg 61.

Kentucky 112, Georgia 86.

LSU 70, Auburn 64.

Tennessee 72, Florida 61.

Dayton 85, Loyola (N.O.) 78.

Vanderbilt 101, Alabama 80.

Morehead (Ky.) 97, Murray (Ky.) 83.

Wm. & Mary 88, Old Dominion 80.

Florida 82, Richmond 81.

St. John's 82, Presbyterian 69.

Jackson (Miss.) 109, Grambling 82.

S. Carolina St. 81, Tuskegee 60.

Calif. St. 80, McMurtry 73.

Union (Ky.) 84, Fy. Wesleyan 76.

MIDWEST

Oklahoma St. 72, Iowa St. 62.

Oklahoma 84, Colorado 70.

Creighton 81, Missouri 70.

Notre Dame 115, Tulane 80.

De Paul 80, Wis. (Milwaukee) 72.

SOUTHWEST

Trinity (Tex.) 84, Ab. Christian 71.

Baylor-Simmons 88, Centenary 81.

Howard Payne 108, Sam Houston 87.

San Jose St. 80, Texas Tech 64.

S. F. Austin 83, McMurry 73.

Lamar Tech 80, U. Tex. (Arl.) 69.

Ark. Tech 73, Southern St. 71 (ot).

FAIR WEST

Gonzaga 79, Montana St. 88.

Montana St. Idaho 64.

Utah 112, Arizona St. 102.

Eastern Mont. 114, Carroll (Mont.) 89.

Creighton 80, Portland 70.

Creighton 80, San Francisco 68.

## Nordic Ski Gold Medal To Swede

### Aaslund Wins 15-K Cross-Country

STRBSKE PLESKO, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The Scandinavian contingent stormed back today in the World Nordic skiing Championships and took the gold and silver medals in the men's 15-kilometer cross-country race.

Lars-Göran Aaslund of Sweden won the event in 47 minutes 04.71 seconds over the hilly Tatra Mountain course and Norway's Odd Martinsen was second in 47:38.19.

The Soviet Union's Fred Simasov finished third in 47:49.

Aaslund, a beetle-haired 24-year-old telegraph worker from Asarna, Sweden, led from start to finish in his second major international race.

He finished sixth yesterday in the 30-kilometer race, his debut in major international skiing.

Aaslund looked like he had a lot of strength left when he sprinted through the homestretch.

It was the first time Sweden has won the 15-kilometer race in the World Championships since 1962 when Assai Ronnild won in Zakopane, Poland.

Gert Dettmar Klaus, a 33-year-old East German, placed fourth in 47:53.65, his best performance in a major international event. He was followed by Paul Tjeldum, 27, a Norwegian forestry worker who, like Martinsen, helped his country to win the Olympic 4x10-kilometer relay at Grenoble two years ago. Tjeldum clocked 48:01.67.

Valeri Tarakanov, a relatively unknown Russian skier, took sixth in 49:11.75.

The Soviet Union's top cross-country man, Vyacheslav Vedennin, who won the 30-kilometer combined yesterday, was a disappointing 15th.

Mike Gallagher of Killington, Vt., was the highest American finisher, placing 27th in 49:25.82.

The course was unusually tough for a World Championship race with a maximum climb of 32 meters and a total climb of 513 meters.

## Ashe Urges Ban Of South Africa In Davis Cup

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 17 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe said at the U.S. men's open indoor championships yesterday that he would like to see South Africa "kicked out of the Davis Cup" and legitimized against by the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

In an off-court interview, Ashe said that his recent testimony before a special congressional committee investigating South Africa's rejection of his visa application did not mean he was through in his battle with the apartheid policies of that nation. Ashe had told congressmen that he did not want sanctions taken against South Africa.

"I do want that Davis Cup Committee to kick them out of the Davis Cup and I do want strong sanctions leveled against South Africa by the International Lawn Tennis Federation," he said.

Ashe later went out and defeated Pencho Guzman of Ecuador, 6-1, 6-2.

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Salisbury, Md., Czech Jan Fiala, upset U.S. pro Jimmy Brown, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, in the \$50,000 U.S. men's open indoor championship. Romanian the Nastase recovered against West Germany's Hans-Joachim Pflueger for a 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 victory. Cliff Richey, U.S., easily beat Bob Carmichael of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, in a battle of natural champions. Manuel Santana of Spain defeated Francoise Seifert of France, 6-4, 6-4. Romanian Ion Tiriac overpowered Bernard Paul of France, 14-12, 6-2 and Dinko Prizmic of Yugoslavia, 4-1, beat Tom Edesio of Zl. Wilton Beach, Fla., 6-3, 6-6.

Seifert beat Indian Pranjit Lal, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, and Santana outlasted Peter Sotke of Hungary, 17-15, 6-5 in earlier matches. Former Brazilian champion Ron Barnes lost to Hungarian champion Eszter Baranyi, 6-4, 3-7, 6-4, and Gerald Battrick, British Davis Cupper, topped Chinese time 7-5, 6-1.

Eighth-ranked Australian Terry Addison lost to Tom Gorman of Seattle, 5-7, 6-4.

## NHL Scoring Leaders

	G	A	Pts
1. Orr, Boston	21	64	85
2. Esposito, Boston	32	41	73
3. Mikita, Chicago	33	34	67
4. Tassell, N.Y.	24	41	65
5. Geyette, St. Louis	21	38	59
6. Balon, N.Y.	20	32	52
7. Hodge, N.Y.	22	30	52
8. Lemaire, Montreal	20	23	43
9. Burek, Boston	22	27	49
10. Howe, Detroit	20	29	49

EVERY WEDNESDAY the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY IS DRAWN FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs. TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

## Marcel Cerdan Jr., Another Chip in the Old Block

By Mike Katz

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The bluewhite light picked up the ghost of boxing his way slowly up the crowd to the Palais Sports ring.

riety, tough-looking, hairy-chested, receding hairline, a bit smaller, Marcel Cerdan Jr. is his father's last night, he was supposed to be a boxer.

At 4,200 at the Madi-Square Garden of French box-stamped its feet as the son he former world middleweight champion followed the Tricolor and ten policemen down the aisle.

was the son of a legend, the one of France's greatest heroes, and also an undefeated welterweight. But the legend wearing a bit thin. The French to was tired of Cerdan going

ugh 45 fighters, beating 44 and Smith and drawing with one ed Bruccelari. Forty-five fights the kid was still undefeated. In 1949, Cerdan had only 49 in whole career.

ross the ring, his head hidden towel, was No. 46, Fabio Lopez Puerto Rico and New York before last night: 38 victories, seven defeats, three draws. Lopez Nobody here had ever d of him, but Cerdan had only sent him for his ticket to the time, a main event in Madison are Garden against Dante Pa-

no, an undefeated Canadian, on 11.

the fight started and the 26-old son began to look less and like his father. There was a once of the punch that had in the middleweight title from



Marcel Cerdan Senior.



Marcel Cerdan Junior.

Tony Zale with a 12th-round knockout in 1948. The son's punches are long trajectories; his father rarely threw a punch more than six inches. The son, it is said, is a boxer, a stylist.

Midway through the first round, Cerdan threw a left hook. It started out as if Cerdan were a first baseman stretching for a ball, then it lingered a while in midflight and snapped back off of Lopez's head.

A short right followed, opening up a cut over the New Yorker's left eye. Lopez was reeling and the crowd was on its feet—in anger.

This had happened too often before. Another victory for Cerdan, but what did it prove? Throughout the rest of the first round and the little bit that there was of the second, the crowd demanded its money back.

"Men-e-trey, Men-e-trey," the fans shouted, referring to Roger Mennetrey, the welterweight champion of France and the man whom they thought Cerdan should have been fighting.

"Yeah, go to America," yelled one fan.

"Go to the toilet," shouted another.

The "fight" did not last long. In the second round, Lopez tripped over his feet and went stumbling to the other end of the ring. The referee stopped it at 2 minutes 21 seconds.

Lopez took it sitting down. The crowd didn't stand up and throwing assorted objects into the ring. It took more than a dozen policemen to get Cerdan, and his manager, Philippe Filippi, back to the dressing room.

"When he started out," said Filippi, "he wasn't really an athlete. He had to work much harder."

It has been "in the stars" that Cerdan would be a boxer, athlete or not. "I've been going up, step by step," he said. "And now America, that's the beginning of the dream."

The dream was interrupted in 1969, when Marcel was 4 years old. His father, on the way back to the United States to try to regain his title from Jake LaMotta, was killed in an airplane crash.

Ever since, the French have waited for the son to bring back a world title. And ever since, Marcel has been "the son of the father."

He has yet to prove if it is in name only.



